

#### In today's rdan Times...

ing threat of pollution: Page 2 nillion for Jerash restoration: Page afi heading for Soviet alliance: Page

shuttle's \$100 million arm: Page 5 m's plan for recovery: Page 6 in criticises U.S. boycott: Page 7 sh embassy siege ends: Page 8

# An independent Arab political daily publi و الراي المحافية الإردنية "الراي" الراي"

#### **Today's Weather**

It will be cooler, with good visibility. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and

Daytime High Overnight 34 34 Deserts

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 32, Humidity readings: Amman 17 per cent, Aqaba 47 per cent.

6, Number 1768

AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 28, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

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Mideast policy, King says ms export policy, ment spokesman EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are major r said today. Mr. excerpts from the Washington Post correspondent ned comment on a Times report from AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has dismissed the Reagan e government had ctively decided to administration's efforts to build a aration of possible Middle East policy around an Saudi Arabia. He anti-Soviet "strategic alliance" with Israel and friendly Arab ists the question sidered only when nations as a simplistic idea that ent had concluded ignores the true causes of instairms export policy. bility in the region. ar completion. "A Until the Reagan adminisspected this year,"

trration faces those causes --Palestinian rights and Israeli occupation of Arab lands - with honesty, even-handedness and justice, the King said Tuesday, instability will continue to threaten U.S. interests in the area, to American

strategic alliance or not. "Obviously, unless this is achieved adequately, with justice, peace eludes us in this area and the danger grows," the King said in an

King Hussein also had praise for the eight-point peace proposal advanced last month by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The King, who has dealt with every U.S. president since Dwight D. Eisenhower, said that he did not want to pass judgment pre-maturely on U.S. policy. He will go to the United States in November to meet with President

He said that although there were "already indications" of a U.S. tilt toward Israel under Mr. Reagan, he hoped that this was

He said he was hopeful that Mr. Reagan would wait, as he has promised, until personally sounding out key Middle East leaders before defining U.S. policy toward the Middle East. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visited Washington

in July, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin travelled to Washington earlier this month: King Hussein is to be followed by Saudi Arabia's Prince Fahd.

The King dismissed Secretary of State Alexander Haig's notion that the strategic alliance agreed to during Mr. Begin's Washington visit could embrace Arab nations as well as Israel.

#### Parallels to Baghdad Pact

The King noted that Mr. Haig's concept had some parallels with then-secretary of state John Foster Dulles' ill-fated Baghdad Pact in the 1950s, which sought to create an anti-Soviet defence alliance in the northern Middle East stretching from Turkey to Iran. The pact triggered the Iraqi revolution of 1958 that toppled the Iraqi monarchy.

"That sort of thinking is exactly why I think sometimes Washington bas a rather simplistic attitude toward this area," King Hussein said. "Unless--and until--the Palestinian problem is resolved with justice and there is a just and lasting peace achieved, there will be too many obvious elements

Loren Jenkins' interview with His Majesty King

Hussein on Tuesday.

King Hussein said the Soviet threat as perceived by Washington runs counter to Arabs' experience that their real danger comes from Israel.

"When the United States speaks of Soviet threats, and then Israel bombs a nuclear reactor in Baghdad, in a country which doesn't even border Israel," he said, "Washington's argument is lost as far as very, very many of us are concerned.'

He said he hopes that the "unfortunate developments" -- an allusion to the chill in U.S.-Jordanian relations that followed his opposition to the Camp David accords--could be put behind and a new, close relationship estab-

The re-establishment of such relations would still depend on the Reagan administration's general attitude on the Middle East. Finding that out in person, he said, will be the main object of his visit to Washington.

"What I want to find out is how much the United States is still able to contribute toward the establishment of a just peace," King Hussein said. "Or, on the other hand, has it already taken a course that puts it on one side in this conflict--fully, totally and irrevocably? If the latter is the case, then it is obvious the United States has compromised its ability to make a contribution."

He said be would go to Washington without concrete proposals despite his recent support of a 1977 Soviet proposal for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

#### Support to Saudi proposals The King gave the recent Saudi

peace proposals a boost. The proposals call for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967, dismantling of Israeli settlements in occupied territories, recognition of Palestinians' rights, establishment of a Palestinian state and international guarantees of peace for all states

#### Arabia today emphasised that the AWACS radar planes it hopes to purchase from the United States cannot be stripped of their sophisticated equipment.

JEDDAH, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — Saudi

"Less-advanced equipment is unacceptable," the official Saudi is trying to overcome con-News Agency quoted an air force spokesman as saying.

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (R) - Egypt

and Israel, discussing Palestinian

"autonomy" for the first time in

16 months, failed to solve any of

their major differences over what

kind of self-rule to offer the Pales-

tinians in Israeli-occupied ter-

A joint statement after two days

of negotiations here showed

neither side had changed its views

over autonomy though they did

(Petra) — His Royal Highn<del>ess</del>

Crown Prince Hassan stopped in

Washington yesterday on his way

to New York to deliver an address

the U.N. General Assembly's

During his stop here Prince Hassan met with U.S. Vice Pres-

ident George Bush. Attending the

meeting were Foreign Minister

Marwan Al Qasem, Jordan's

ambassador in Washington Sharif.

Fawwaz Sharaf and a number of

American officials as well as Pres-

ident Reagan's special Middle

Earlier, Prince Hassan met at

East envoy Philip Habib.

36th session on Monday.

Hassan briefs U.S. senators

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 occupation of Arab territory.

Simplicity characterises U.S. All or nothing, Saudis say on AWACS

gressional opposition to his plan for selling five of the Airborne Revived autonomy talks flop

agree to meet again five times in

U.S.-sponsored Camp David pro-

cess, rejected by most Arab states.

and the Palestinians themselves

have portrayed Israeli "aut-

petuate Israeli control over the

occupied West Bank and Gaza

In this latest round, Egypt wel-

During his current visit to the

United States, Prince Hassan is

scheduled to meet with the U.S.

Deputy Secretary of State William

Clark and men of the press. He

will also attend the Washington

Institute for Middle East studies'

35th annual meeting and will

deliver a speech at Georgetown

University.

onomy" schemes as a ploy to per-

The pegotiations are part of the

the next four months.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan

Warning And Control System air-craft to Saudi Arabia.

The \$8.5 million package includes Sidewinder missiles and range-extending fuel tanks for the 62 American-made F-15 jet fighters in the Saudi air force.

The statement carried by the Saudi News Agency appeared to be a reaction to reports that suggest the Saudis would accept the AWACS planes even if they

comed Israeli plans to soften

Palestinian opinion by replacing

some of its military administrators

with local residents but West Bank

Israel wants to give a proposed

leaders have rejected the idea.

control of key fields for itself.

onomy as a five-year transitional

The two teams, headed by

Israeli Interior Minister Yosef

Borg and Egyptian Foreign Minis-

ter Kamal Hassan Ali, agreed to

avoid in the coming talks yet more

thorny issues like the status of

The United States, nominally a

full partner in Camp David

accords, sent its ambassadors to

Cairo and Tel Aviv, indicating a

lack of interest by Washington

EEC tries to save Israel at IAEA

Arab East Jerusalem.

period towards full statehood.

Arabia, the deal would have been implemented long ago, without problems," the agency quoted the unidentified air force spokesman

were gutted of their state-

"Had the stripping of the

AWACS planes of strategic com-

ponents been acceptable to Saudi

of-the-art technology.

Israel opposes the deal because the Zionist state claims the AWACS in the Saudi air force would be a threat to Istuel's security. Saudi Arabia needs the planes to defend its oil fields.

The American Congress has until Oct. 30 to veto the sale. The House of Representatives is expected to reject it overwhelmingly, and the Senate of 100 members appears to have 63 members presently opposed.

self-rule council for the Pales-Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is talking with the tinian areas very limited administrative powers while retaining Saudis about ways of revising the deal, Congressional sources said Egypt, aware the Palestinians today. will accept nothing less, sees aut-

They said revisions being discussed would give Saudi Arabia a more sophisticated version of the AWACS planes while providing for some U.S. control over the air-

craft through a joint crew arrangement. Both governments were considering proposals made by Sen. John Glenn during a five-hour

meeting yesterday with a Saudi emissary, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, and White House National Security Adviser Richard Allen,

# U.S. statement affirms commitment to Jordan

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) - The United States embassy in Amman terday simultaneously released the following statement:

committed to preserving the unique and enduring character of Jordan. The United States remains committed to Jordan's stability, territorial integrity and security. We believe that a secure Jordan, under the leadership of King Hussein, will continue to be a moderate force in the region and continue its commitment to

exchange before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the United States senator from South Dakota, Mr. Larry Pressler (who visited Amman two weeks ago):

and the U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington yes-

"The Reagan administration, like its predecessor, is strongly

Senator Pressier:

"In regard to Jordan, I've been concerned that perhaps Jordan-it's a moderate state and indeed I recently made a visit to Jordan. The Jordanians seem to feel that since they haven't got any oil-that's their point of view, I'm sure that's not the only reason-they feel very much neglected, and we've been talking about Saudi Arabia and so forth, but Jordan struck me as a very moderate Arab state that is in a position, maybe, that's more favourable to ours than many other countries in that area. Are you satisfied that we are doing enough in Jordan in terms of our aid activity, and just in general?"

to proceed rapidly with some military assistance support for Jordan that had been held up for an extended period in the wake of the controversy on Camp David. No. I'm not satisfied that we're doing enough for our Jordanian friends. I think it's vitally important that we recognise the tensions between Jordan and Syria which arose two years ago and which continue, and it is vitally important that our historic friend, Jordan, be the beneficiary of a continuing level of U.S. assistance within the existing arrangements. Again, these are some of the problems we're going to have to face in the immedi-

The embassy here also distributed to journalists the following

Gromyko, Shamir hold surprise meeting

TEL AVIV, Sept. 25 (Agencies)

- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko met with his Israeli

counterpart Yitzhak Shamir at the

United Nations last night in the

first known contact between

Soviet and Israeli foreign minis-

ters in six years, it was disclosed

Prime Minister Menachem

Begin told parliament's foreign

affairs and security committee at a

closed meeting today that the

meeting was a "positive" development, Israel Radio said.

Committee Chairman Moshe

Arens described the meeting with

the Soviet minister as "important

since it afforded an exchange of

#### the Capitol with Sen. Howard Baker, leader of the Republican majority at the U.S. Senate, and Sen. Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee and Sen. Charles Percy, June. chairman of the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee. Talks during these meetings centred on American-Jordanian relations, Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East situation and Israel's practices in the occupied

Arab territories Prince Hassan spoke about Israel's attempts to appoint Israeli civilians in place of military personnel and said the attempts aim to camouflage Israel's continued

"Even though there have been

no relations between our two

countries since 1967 and we have

opposing views on many issues, it

is important that we meet the

Soviets from time to time," he

Knesset member, welcomed the

due and came after long neglect"

by Mr. Begin's ruling Likud Party.

Israeli and Soviet rep-

Israeli newspapers reported

resentatives had not met since the

New York in 1976.

#### European Economic Community reactor near Baghdad as "pre-(EEC) countries today sought a meditated and unjustified." It called on Israel to refrain Israel to retain membership of the from any further action inconsistent with the objectives of the

compromise that would allow International Atomic Energy Agency (LAEA) despite its air raid on Iraq's nuclear plant last A draft resolution submitted by

ference here strongly condemned Israel's action, but stopped short of calling for suspension of its IAEA membership.

tain, France, Greece. Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands, would demanding Israel's suspension.

modify an earlier draft resolution signed by 18 developing nations The new draft described Israel's

issue is due to be held tomorrow.

Israel to comply with a United Nations Security Council resolution last June urging it to open its nuclear facilities to IAEA inspec-

Both draft resolutions call on

IAEA, which was set up to pro-Any resolution needs a twomote peaceful nuclear energy and thirds majority to be passed by the prevent diversion of nuclear matconference, at which 91 nations are represented.

The Israeli issue has overshadowed the conference and prevented discussion of other items on the agenda, such as a An open debate of the Israeli deadlock over the choice of a new director-general.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

#### Cairo renews invitation to Eitan

TELAVIV, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — Egypt has renewed an invitation to Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eitan to visit Egypt, marking the end of a clash over comments Gen. Eitan made on Egypt's government, according to Maariv newspaper. Maariv quoted Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala as saying in an interview that Gen. Eitan would visit Egypt during the first half of November and his Egyptian counterpart, Gen. Ahmed Badawi, would visit Israel in December. Israeli military authorities had no immediate comment on the Maariy story. Egypt cancelled a planed visit by the Israeli chief of staff in early September after the Israeli military leader was quoted in the Israeli press as saying that peace between Israel and Egypt depended on the "one man" rule of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Gen. Eitan has said he was misquoted. Mr. Abu Ghazala also said a direct telephone "hot line" would soon link him directly to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

#### Klibi: Paris can help to achieve peace

PARIS, Sept. 25 (A.P.) - Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi said today French President Francois Mitterrand could help break a deadlock in Middle East peace efforts. Speaking to reporters after an hour-long meeting with Mr. Mitterrand, who leaves tomorrow for a state visit to Saudi Arabia, the Tunisian diplomat said the fact that the French president enjoys the confidence of both the Israelis and the Arabs puts France in a position that may be useful. Mr. Klibi said French statements on the Middle East affirming Israel's right to exist and the right of the Palestinians to a territory of their own removed all equivocation from French position. He said he and Mr. Mitterrand talked at length about the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Mr. Klibi said the PLO was hopeful about a possible French role in the Middle East, Mr. Klibi said Mr. Mitterrand asked to meet with him again in November.

#### Qadhafi confers with Ceausescu

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has met Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to discuss ways of expanding economic and political cooperation between the two countries, Romanian newspapers reported today. In speeches last night the two leaders expressed their determination to expand bilateral relations and their commitment to a policy of equality, independence and non-interference and to settlement of all inter-state conflicts by peaceful negotiations. Col. Qadhafi arrived in Bucharest yesterday after a three-day visit to Hungary.

#### 3 arrested for Lebanese bombings

BEIRUT, Sept. 25 (R) - Security forces have arrested three men in connection with recent bomb attacks across Lebanon, police sources said today. The suspects were arrested in West Beirut yesterday and explosives were found in their car, the sources said. They said the security forces were investigating whether the three belonged to one of Lebanon's many paramilitary factions. More than 30 people have been killed and 140 wounded in a string of explosions, including a car bomb attack on the regional headquarters of Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces in Sidon last

Ruhollah Khomeini warned Iranians today a "100 per cent American" or a communist system if they do not turn out in force at next week's presidential

regime. Voting was "not only a social of the Islamic republic depends on

said opponents of his regime planned to disrupt the elections. He urged clergymen throughout Iran to warn people a low turn-out would be tantamount to

the defeat of the regime. republic is defeated. Do not think

American regime or an Eastern communist system will replace it (the Islamic republic) with the help of one of the two superpowers," he said.

Ayatollah Khomeini today leanings to either West or East."

a constitutional watchdog body.

Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei. leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) and a former student of Ayatollah Khomeini, seems assured of land-

groups including the powerful militant clergy society of Tehran and teachers of the divinity college declared support for him.

of former president Bani-Sadr.

Javad Khakbaz, publisher of the Iran Times said,"Our tabulations

show that far more people have been executed in Iran in recent months than are shown in the figures generally carried in the American and European press." Mr. Khakbaz said that he was

speaking 'only of executions announced by the revolutionary courts in Iran. "I am not speaking of allegations by opponents of the regime that others have been executed in secret," Mr. Khakbaz

The publisher said most of the tabulations carried in the Western media come from monitoring execution announcements broadcast by Radio Tehran. "However, the radio seems to have wearied of

carrying all these announce-ments" he said. "Many announcements are simply buried in small print in the semi-official press in Iran."

The Sept. 25 edition of the weekly newspaper reports that

Times figure was a minimum, "1 expect that in succeeding days we will get more reports from the provinces of executions that have already taken place but not yet reached our attention," he said.

year-old weekly newspaper, based in Washington and published in both Farsi and English. It caters to the Iranian communities in North America and Europe with editions printed in Washington and Los Angeles.

Although no details were made public, the surprise meeting made banner headlines here. But Mr. Eban claimed it was nothing new.

meeting saying that it was "over-1973 when his Labour Party was in power. Mr. Arens declined to speculate on what might result from the meeting. "The Soviets are in large late foreign minister Yigal Allon measure an enigma to us. We conferred with Mr. Gromyko in don't know what guides their

> Since then Israel and the Soviet Union have maintained very cool relations. The Gromyko-Shamir meeting came as Israel and the United States were planning to broaden their so-called "strategic cooperation" to block what they call Soviet advances in the Middle

# raids on rebels

BEIRUT, Sept. 25 (R) - North Yemeni jets have attacked leftist guerrilla strongholds in the south of the country in recent weeks,

The rebels, numbering several thousand, belong to the National Yemen and Ethiopia.

said the clashes were apparently designed to put pressure on North Yemen.

The two Yemens have previously declared a wish to unite

# from New York today that Mr. Khomeini demands 100% turnout in elections as total executions reportedly reach 1,772

LONDON, Sept. 25 (Agencies) \_ Spiritual leader Ayatollah regime could replace the Islamic

The ayatollah, in a message broadcast by Tehran Radio, left no doubt he considered the Oct. 2 ballot to replace assassinated President Mohammad Ali Raja'i as a crucial test of support for his

and national duty but also a religious and divine one... the prestige your participation," he said. The 81-year-old spiritual leader

"God forbid if the Islamic that an Islamic and committed regime will take power.

"Be assured that a 100 per cent

praised Mr. Raja'i as a precious soldier of Islam and called on Iranians to vote for candidates who were fundamentalists "with no His call appeared to diplomatic

observers to be somewhat superfluous as the five presidential candidates, chosen from 44 applicants were all approved by

slide victory.
Thousands of fundamentalist in the holy city of Qom have

Hojatoleslam Khamenei, a hardline fundamentalist, played an important role in the dismissal

Meanwhile in Washington, executions in Iran over the last three months have now passed the 1,700 mark, the Iran Times said

from June 20, when anti-regime riots led by the Mujahedeen guerrillas first broke out in the streets of Tehran, through Tuesday, Sept. 22, the death toll amounted to Mr. Khakbaz cautions the Iran

The Iran Times is an 11-

The newspaper said it is independent of all political groups and does not espouse any political line. ical differences. erials to military use. Any such action would have most serious consequences for

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (R) - Six attack on the Osirak research

the six to the IAEA general con-Israel's position in the agency," it The document, tabled by Bri-

#### Shamir and Mr. Gromyko spent 90 minutes discussing the Middle East crisis. Soviet Jews and unspecified bilateral issues.

Former foreign minister Abba but merely a continuation of a Eban, an opposition Labour Party tradition he himself had started in

> thinking." But he told Israel Radio he hoped there would be more meetings.

# N. Yemen reports

North Yemeni sources said today. The sources said North Yemeni troops had also been in action against the guerrillas who control a strip of rugged terrain bordering South Yemen, who described encounters as skirmishes.

Democratic Front (NDF). The sources claimed the rebels were receiving arms from Libya. South The Beirut magazine An Nahar

but have been prevented by polit-

# 

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The pollution of the Zarqa River, the Wadi Shita, the Wadi Seer and the Seil-Hisban waters has reached a dangerous degree, according to research carried out at the Geology and Mineralogy Department of the University of Jordan.

The research, conducted by professors Elias Salameh and Klaus Bandel indicated that, in some areas, the waters were badly polluted and completely unsuitable for agricultural purposes, let alone domestic ones.

Results of the research also showed that although the degree of the pollution varied from one area to another, "there is a possibility that the quality of the waters would deteriorate, if no suitable measures are undertaken to

limit pollution sources." Still, follow-up studies should be conducted to determine the degree of pollution now, since the research was conducted about 18 months ago.

What makes the research unique is that it puts emphasis on both the hydrobiological and hydrochemical aspects of the pollution of surface water, especially in the Zarqa River.

the two professors, constituted a major part of the study. Dr. Salameh says: "It took us four complete months just to collect daily samples and test them."

The degree of the pollution was determined by the chemical characteristics of the waters, which in turn were determined by the presence of macroorganisms in the waters.

"Some macroorganisms live in different grades of polluted

# Growing pollution a threat to water use in the home

The field work, carried out by water," Dr. Salameh told the Jordan Times. "These macrofauna -- as they are scientifically called-helped us grade the degree of the pollution in each

area we tested." The grades of the pollution were divided into ten, each classified according to the macroorganism found there. "Grade one is the least polluted and grade ten the most," Dr. Salameh

explained. In some areas, like the waters were found to be severely polluted. About 90 per cent of Jordan's industry is located in that region, and the real dangers to the waters stem from the increasing amount of pollutants, especially minerals and organic waste

dumped into the river. What is more, the Amman sewage treatment plant also deposits its waste near the waters, and the effluent flow of the plant which contains a high concentration of nitrates increases the amount of the pollution.

According to the research, some samples of water collected near the sewage plant contained certain macroorganisms that only live in cesspools."On the other hand." Dr. Salameh said, "the effluent flow from the plant has been forming huge amounts of foam on the water surfaces, resulting from the large quantities of detergents and chemicals used for treating the waste before discharging it."

Dr. Salameh said, "the increasing concentration of nitrates. phosphates, and ammonia are causing eutrophication of the water." He explained that this leads to the over-production of algal blooms and other water plants, some of which could excrete material toxic to livestock and human beings.

According to the study, the eutrophication process has already left its imprints on the ecosystem.

In some areas, no fish were found, while in others the pollutants could be clearly seen on the sur-

A hundred metres downstream from the Amman sewage plant the waters--receive the effluent from the plant-have a strong sewage odour, their surface is covered with a thin layer of oil, and the ecosystem has completely collapsed, the research indicated.

not the only source of pollution to the Zarqa River waters. Industrial plants, which have been increasing in number over the past few years, also dump their waste into the river without any treatment at all.

The treatment plant however, is

Near some industries the waters of the river have become turbid, and algal blooms-which grow due to eutrophication of the water-can be detected clearly near the river hanks Dr Salameh said

"Of all the studies carried out before, this research is unique."

of the surface waters of the region with regard to their hydrobiological and hydrochemical

He added that the study was first carried out to compare the geologic and topographic conditions between the areas, west of Amman like Wadi Hisban and Wadi Seer, and the Amman Zarqa

"What surprised us was that the geological aspects were the same," Dr. Salameh said, "But, the degree of pollution increased with increasing urbanisation." We could actually know which waters were more heavily polluted just by looking at the surface and detecting the macroorganisms there," he

As to chemical pollution, it was found that the rock springs of Wadi Shita, west of Amman were not polluted, and could be used as a potential source of drinking water. But, with increasing agricultural activities, urbanisation and industrialisation, the quality of the water differed-more polluted waters. were classified as grade two or three, Dr. Salameh said.

In the Wadi Seer area, the waters were found to be chemically polluted. The pollutants are mainly coming from the hospital there, the research indicated.

However, the worst chemicallypolluted waters were found in the Zarqa River, where the pollution was more chemical than biological, with high concentrations of nitrates, chloride, and sodium ons traced there.

Dr. Salameh said, "the problem is that the chemical pollution has not been improving over the years, even with the additional amount of water coming from nearby springs or creeks, and during floods all waste accumulations and finer sediments are washed from the heavily polluted stream into the King Talal Dam, whose waters have consequently become polluted."

The research showed that the pollution is actually becoming a major problem, and unless suitable measures are undertaken by the government and people, continuous urbanisation, random housing and increasing industrialisation would add to its momentum. Dr. Salameh and Dr. Bandel in their research urged that some quick solutions be found, before the problem becomes too difficult to handle.

Dr. Salameh says,"Now that the Zarqa waters are highly polluted, springs that come d

rectly from them should not be used for drinking purposes." He also recommended that no more cesspools be constructed at random, and that each industry treat its effluent flow before discharging it into the river. The government has already issued orders requiring all industries on the river to install effluent treatment plants

by the end of this year. Dr. Salameh said, "The govemment should build protective zones around heavily polluted waters, so people would keep away, and not use the water for drinking or other domestic pur-

poses." He added that the water. of the King Talal Dam reservoir should not be used for drinking purposes, since these are undoub tedly polluted.

But, what is the most important recommendation of all, is that the government should become more aware of the pollution problem. What we have to do now is to protect other sources of water from pollution, and try to curb industries and tighten our grip on them, otherwise we will end up with a situation where we will find no spring water to drink," Dr. Salameh concluded.

#### HARVEST THANKSGIVING

Services tomorrow at 8 a.m., 12 noon and Family Service at 4-30 p.m.

Church of the Redeemer near Restaurant China First Circle.



Related from from the Amman sewage treatment plant forming huge a

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

Riyadh (SV)

.... Cairo (EA)

Rawalpindi (BA)

Abu Dhabi, Dubai

. Jeddah

Baghdad

Cairo

#### **JORDAN TELEVISION**

5:30	Koran
5:45	Cartoon
6:00	Rainbow
	Science Fiction:
	Battlestar Galactica
7:10	Local Programme
7:25	Local Programme on
	Agriculture
8:00	News in Arabic
3:30	Arabic Series
10:30	Arabic Play
	5:45 6:00 6:20 7:10 7:25 8:00

#### CHANNEL &

**CHANNEL 3** 

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6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
S:30	Comedy: Angie
9:00	Shakespeare's
	News in English
	Cont. of "Richard II"

..... News in Arabic

..... Cont. of the Play

#### RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz,

	FM
7:01 7:30 7:40 10:00 10:30 11:00 12:00 12:03 13:03 14:00 14:10 14:50 15:09 16:03 16:03 16:30 17:00	Sign on  Morning Show  News Bulletin  Morning Show  News Summary  Eternal Jerusalem  Sign off  News Headlines  Pop Session  News Summary  Radiotheque  News Bulletin  Instrumentals  Over a Cup of Tea  Concert Hour  News Summary  Instrumentals  Old Favourites  Melody Time  In Concert  News Summary
18:30 19:00	Play of the Week
19:30	News
20:30 21:00	Morecambe and Wise Show Classical Music
22:06	

#### **BBC WORLD SERVICE** 639, 720, 1143 KHz

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Keynotes

AMAN LICASOCOT AMENDO VENTORES
04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflec-
tions 05:00 World News: British
Press Review 05:15 About Britain
u 3 New Ideas 95:40 Book
Choice 33 The World Today
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Baker's
Half-Dozen 07:00 World News:
man-Dozen 0/100 Wond News:
News about Britain 07:15 From the
Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Var-
iations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00
World News: Reflections 08:15
Meet 08:30 Ray Moore's Album
Time 09:00 World News; British
Press Review 09:15 The World
Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40
Look Ahead 09:45 Science in
Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30
The Story Behind the Song 11:00
the Story Bening the Song 11:00
World News; News about Britain
.11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week
.11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00
Radio Newsreel 12:15 Anything
Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15
West New Commenter 13:15
World News; Commentary 13:15
Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special
14:00 Saturday Special 15:06 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00
14:00 Saturday Special 15:06 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15
14:00 Saturday Special 15:06 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45
14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15
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14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Play of the Week: The Sound that Time Makes 19:30 Ray Moore's Album
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## **VOICE OF AMERICA**

03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each bour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30

#### ARRIVALS:

ARKIVALS:	
7:30 Cairo	E
7:40	
7:40 Caio (EA) 8:55 Aqaba	BOCT
9:30 Jeddah	Amma
9:40 Kuwait	Abdul
9:45 Karachi, Dubai	Yusef
9:50 Doha, Bahrain .	
10:00 Dhahran	Lrbid:
10:05 Abu Dhabi	Adnar
10:10 Beirut	
11:05 Riyadh (SV)	Zarga:
11:40 Cairo (EA)	Ghazi
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)	
16:30Cairo 17:15 . Chicago, N. York, Vienna	
17:15 . Chicago, N. York, Vienna	PHAR
17:20 London (BA)	Amma
17:25 . Copenhagen, Athens (SK)	Al Sala
17:35 Bucharest	Falasti
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens	Sabbag
17:55 Cairo	
18:00 London	lrbid:
19:00 Cairo	Al Ma
19:05 Amsterdam (KLM)	
19:10 Cairo (EA)	Zarqa:
19:50 Frankfurt	Al Jala
20:00 Beirut (MEA)	
23:40 Cairo (EA)	
23:55 Baghdad	TAXIS
24:55 London (BA)	Taxina
01:00 Cairo	Al Nei
	Tario .
DEPARTURES:	Shmeis
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3:45 Jeddah (SV)	
5:15 Frankfurt (LH)	
6:30 Beirut	
7:00 Aqaba	CHI

New York, New York 19:00 News

and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00

#### **AMMAN AIRPORT**

Cairo	EMERGENCIES
0 Caio (EA)	
5 Aqaba	DOCTORS:
) Jeddah	Amman:
Kuwait	Abdul Hadi Tayyem 72435
Karachi, Dubai	Yusef Rashed56301
) Doha, Bahrain	Tuser Rasileu
00 Dhahran	F-L:J.
25 Abu Dhabi	Irbid:2460
lo Beirut	Actian Al Halabuni 2400
05 Riyadh (SV)	7
10 Cairo (EA)	Zarqa:
35 Kuwait (KAC)	Gnazi Rousan 82936
30 Cairo	
5 . Chicago, N. York, Vienna	PHARMACIES:
20 London (BA)	Ammaq:
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5 Jeddah (SV)	Asem 66503
5 Frankfurt (LH)	
6 Beirut	·· <b></b> .
0 Aqaba Ceiro (E.A.)	CULTURAL CENTRES

19:30

19:45

20:00

20:15

5:15	Frankfurt (LH)	·=· <b></b>
6:30 .	Beirut	
8 <del>:5</del> 5	Aqaba	CULTURAL CENTRES
10:00 10:45	Beirut (MEA) Frankfurt Brankfurt	American Centre
11:20 11:30	Madrid, Casablanca Tripoli, Tunis Cairo	Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
12:00	Geneva, Brussels London Cairo	Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 65195
12: <b>0</b> 5 12:30	Riyadh (SV)	Hussein Youth City 67181 Y.W.C.A 41793
12:40	Athens, Zurich (SR)	Y.W.M.A
16:30	Kuwait (KAC).	

#### **SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Yearround. Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical days. Tel. 37169

Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official bolidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics,

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

(4th to 18th centuries). The

instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tues-Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al

and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -6.00 p.m. Closee n Tuesdays. Tel.

#### **PRAYER TIMES**

•	
FajrSunrise	4:0 5:2
Dhuhr	11:2
Maghreb	5:2 6:5

#### LOCAL **EXCHANGE** RATES

Saudi riyal 97.8/98.5	UAE dirham90.8/91
Lebanese pound 73.6/74.2	Omani riyal 959.3/96
Syrian pound 56.3/57	U.S. dollar
Iragi dinar715/720	U.K. sterling 598.2/601
Kuwaiti dinar 1183.6/1189	W. German mark 143.6/144
Egyptian pound 368.3/376.6	Swiss franc
Qatari riyal 91.8/92.6	Italian lite

959.3/965	French franc
332/335 -	Dutch guilder 128.7/129.5
598.2/601.8	Swedish crown 59.8/60
k 143.6/144.5	Belgium franc 88.4/88.9
168.1/169.1	Japanese yen
100 00 00 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	(for every 100) 145.9/146.8

(for every 100) ... 28 4/28.6

200

260

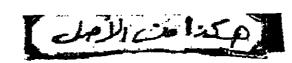
#### **USEFUL TELEPHONE** NUMBERS

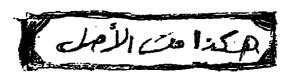
Ambulance (government)	F
Civil Defence rescue	F
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2	C
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3	
Police headquarters	1
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	
24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777	. I
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206	Ī
Jordan Television	Č
Radio Jordan 74111	Ť
	_

Fire headquarters Cablegram or telegra	an
Telephone:	<del> </del>
Jordan and Middle E Overseas radio and	East trunk callssatellite calls

#### MARKET PRICES

10matoes 150	100	DENERS COMMENTATION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS AND AD
Eggplant 220	170	Apples (Green)
Potatoes (imported)	80	Apples (Red)
Marrow (small)	180	Apples (Golden)
Marrow (large) 160	120	Apples (Starken) 180
Cucumber (small) 250	200	Melons 120
Cucumber (large) 180	120	Water Melons90
Faqqous 140	100	Plums (Red)
Peas 300	250	Lemons
Okra (Green)	270	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)
Okra (Red) 300	250	Grapes
Muloukhiyah 120	80	Figs
Hot Green Pepper 240	180	Peach 450
Cabbage 120	80	Pears
Onions (dry)	70	Pomegranates
Garlic 700	600	Capliflowers
Carrots 130	90	Dates
Beans	300	Guaus
Pumpkins 140	100	Quince 160
Sweet Pepper 180	120	Anning and antital and designation of the party of the pa





#### ulsi to IMF

ł, Sept. 25 (Petra) tank Governor Mohamid Nabulsi left for on today to attend the neetings of the Inter-Monetary Fund (IMF) /orld Bank, Dr. Nabulsi ttend an IMF committee ith discussing a number tant monetary issues. the possibility of issuing I special drawing rights

# Spain visit

, Sept. 25 (Petra) — A representing Jordanian breeders will leave for ∴юптоw оп a week-long nembers will look into aethods of raising and sheep for the market. our a number of animal pain for that purpose. it is in the course of a

mounted by the al Credit Corporation increase Jordan's ani-1 and encourage farmers ep and goats. The ACC ited JD 5 million for farmers in the coming economic plan, to h projects. gation to Spain will be

ied by agricultural Mr. Mohammad rom the ACC.

# Two murderers hanged at Mahatta

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) — Two early yesterday for killing three convicted murderers -- Isma il A raj. 24 and Abdullah Al Qaddoumi, 38 -- were hanged at Mahatta corrective centre here

people. A story in the local press said

that A'raj, in complicity with another criminal named Ghazi Al

#### Foreign consortium to study Tayyeb. construction of cable factory

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) — A consortium of the British firms Peat and Marwick and Mitchel, and the Japanese company Hitachi, will conduct a feasibility study on the construction of a plant in Jordan to manufacture electric and telephone cables, according to a contract signed at the Industrial Development Bank here last night.

The consortium will make the study and, if approved, will draw up designs for and supervise the implementation of the work, according to Mr. Ziyad Innab, the bank's general manager.

The JD 9 million project is hoped to start production by the start of 1985, and will manufacture all sorts of wires and electric cables, at a rate of 5,000 tonnes annually.

A local company has been set up to implement the cable plant project. It has a JD 4 million capital and groups a number of lordanian institutions and commercial banks, as well as Industrial Development Bank and the Jor-

dan Electricity Authority. The contract was signed by Mr. Innab and Jordan representatives of the foreign consortium.

#### Raise vour voice--YWCA choir is seeking members

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) — The YWCA of Amman is sponsoring a choir composed of a small group of enthusiastic amateur singers that meets weekly at the YWCA hall. This activity started about a year ago, and became a creative and cheerful meeting place for local singers to practise their

given by the group proved a great

The meetings take place every

lot of cash, but were disappointed to find only a little money. The two later committed a major burglary at Jabal Amman, the report said, but later quarrelled over the loot, and A raj killed The other condemned mur-

Tayyeb, had first killed a Saudi

national along the Wadi Seer

road, believing he was carrying a

derer, Qaddoumi, had killed his cousin, whom the report described as paralysed. It said Qaddoumi had met his cousin near Azraq soon after the latter's return from Kuwait, and killed him with the intention of robbing his money. Qaddoumi later admitted that he found only a little cash on the victim, the report said.

success, and filled a gap in the social life of Amman. It was the first performance of a local community choir in Amman, according to many local residents. director, and the group sings a range of classical, sacred and popular music. The choir has now started preparations for the 1981 Christmas concert, and would

The 1980 Christmas concert

Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. at the YWCA centre. Jabal Amman, Third Circle. For more information, call telephone number 41119 or 41793.

welcome new members. Male voi-

ces are especially in demand.

Mr. Karim Bawab is the choir

#### Jerash festival panel meets

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (Petra) -Her Majesty Queen Noor yes-terday chaired a meeting at the Yarmouk University liaison office in Amman to review preparations for the Jerash festival to open on Oct. 21.

Attending were members of the festival committee, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and representatives of private and public sectors taking part in the festival. During the meeting, the

Queen stressed the importance of the opcoming festival which, she said, is designed to highlight the nation's artistic and cultural heritage on the local, regional and international levels. She expressed the hope that the festival would be successful, and urged the supervisors to organise such festivals reg-

Queen Noor also lauded the efforts of the committee for organising the Jerash festival.

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (Petra) — A

week-long fund raising campaign

to benefit handicapped people in

Jordan will start in the country on

Saturday. The proceeds of the

campaign, mounted by the

national committee for the Inter-

national Year of Disabled Per-

sons, will finance the purchase of

special aids for institutions caring

for the handicapped.

# JD 8m in funds for Jerash restoration announced at forum

to mosques: JD 10,000 to the

Gaza refugee camp, and JD

JERASH, Sept. 25 (Petra) - The government has allocated JD 8.25 million for the restoration of the ancient Roman city of Jerash under the upcoming five-year economic plan for 1981-85, Prime Minister Mudar Badran announced here yesterday.

Mr. Badran was speaking at an open cabinet meeting with Jerash citizens held at the Jerash Chamber of Commerce headquarters, during which he heard requests from the Jerash District governor and leading figures for improved public services in the district.

At the meeting the prime minister announced that the government will make an immediate donation of JD 60.000 to Jerash Municipality; JD 35,000 to other municipalities in Jerash District. JD 5,000 to the Jerash Club: JD 7,000 to other clubs in the district: JD 5,000 to charitable societies in the district; JD 8,000 to other societies in the district; JD 15.000

Minister of Social Development

ln'am Al Musti will meet at the

Royal Automobile Club in

Amman tomorrow with the wives

of diplomats serving in Jordan to

explain the committee's activities.

10,000 to Souf refugee camp. The money will finance projects to improve public services, and other activities in the district, the prime He also announced that the government is allocating JD

35,000 for the restoration of the ancient Roman market in Jerash.

The Jerash District Governor Fayez Al' Abbadi submitted to the cabinet a working paper which contained in detail all the requests of villages and towns in the district for improved health, educational and other public services, and roads, communications and other facilities. After hearing speakers' views and requests, several ministers spoke in reply.

**Education Minister Said Al Tal** said that his ministry has plans to open an engineering technical institute in Jerash District to accommodate 720 trainees. The ministry will also build three secondary and five preparatory schools in the coming five years, Dr. Tal said. At present Jerash District has 100 schools, offering education to 18,000 students, the minister added.

Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said that his ministry will supply

semi-automated telephore exchanges. Nearly 35 villages Jerash District will benefit it. " the national communications project for rural regions, the minist. added.

Also addressing the meet. was Minister of Social Development In am Al Motte, who specific about her ministry's project in establish a centre in Jerash s manufactore traditional bana ieraft products. This centre w start production by early resyear, she said. She called on me vate and public institutions to ofter further aid and services a handicapped people.

Minister of Municipal a Rural Attairs and the Eastronment Hassan Al Mornani sacc that his ministry has suffactor tunds to ofter municipalities in the Jerash district further loans also announced the prime mayter's approval of the establishme of a municipality in the town of Burma.

Dust poses danger Amman, Sept. 25 (Petra) — 🖽 Public Security Directorate today warned drivers, particularly on major desert roads, to take extreme caution due to paor visibility caused by sandstorms that have hit Jordan.

# danian Night revives traditions

y Dina Matar to the Jordan Times

Sept. 25 - A "Jorght" organised at the stercontinental Hotel 'night was one hundred ordanian - except for

he brightly-decorated brightly-dressed waitthe strong aroma of offee brewing to the fragrance of handbread, the night truly he Jordanian spirit and and transported the a time when life was

casion was organised to

avres,' at 7.30 p.m.

t ES

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

Painting exhibitions

ARE YOU...

dibeh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council.

French Cultural Centre presents a film, 'Les Grandes

liana Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal

g a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a ? Organising any non-profit activity open to the

ou have any kind of event to announce to the

Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is

open to receive entries, preferably written ones,

ies should be received at the Jordan Times by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the

lish or Arabic... free of charge.

uled event.

us know!

ture and lifestyle to non-Jordanians. Organisers of the party night thought that this presentation of Jordanian life to their guests would be the best way of keeping the true nature of the country and its people in mind.

our of Intercontinental Middle East directors, who have been meeting here in Jordan. "Instead of throwing a gala dinner, as was usual, we thought that a Jordanian Night would be the best way of presenting Jordan and its people as they really are," Miss Lucie Aslou, public relations manager at the hotel, told the Jordan. Times.

As the guests arrived, each was treated to a big helping of yoghurt.

promote Jordanian customs, culand another helping of tamarhindi, a typical drink in the Jordanian household. But when the guests smacked their lips in appreciation, the attendant laughingly told them to hold their breath and wait for the next Jordanian treat of the night -- the The night was organised in honmansaf -- prepared and served

right in front of the guests. The waiters added to the nostalgic atmosphere of the night as they moved around in their flowing bedouin dress and matching hanas. But the main attraction was the sight of two bedouins, a man and a woman. The man was meticulously carv-

> the lifeless lumps into life-like depictions of the Jordanian environment. As the guests gathered around him to admire his models he skillfully went on to turn out even more camels, horses and nalm trees. The woman was sitting before a

ing pieces of glivewood, turning

pile of stones built over a fire, dexterously kneading lumps of dough before baking them and producing the special Jordanian bread to accompany the mansal. The highpoint of the evening

came with the appearance of 12 young men and women, who started doing the steps of the dabke and other desert dances to the lively strains of a rebaha played by the famous Jordanian musician Abu Ghazi.

As the night wore on, and the guests enjoyed the food, drink and music, one of them said, "This night has given me an insight into Jordanian life. Sitting here enjoying my hubble-bubble, I actually imagined myself in a completely different time and place" -- a tribute to the organisers' efforts to recreate the traditional Jordanian

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Editorial and advertising offices.
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Editoristry Road, P.O. Box 6718, Assesso, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4 Th: 21497 At Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amesan, Jordan.

The tarden Times is published daily except Fridays.
Adventishing and subscription rates are available from the
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#### **Dialogue**

THE CONTINUING crackdown in Egypt against "opponents of the regime of President Anwar Sadat has now moved into the universities in a major way, including the formation of a special police force to patrol university campuses. Such moves have a familiar ring to them, if we take the time and effort to remember other regimes in history that have tried to substitute a pervasive security network for the kind of stability that comes more naturally from a genuine concordat between governed and governing.

It is interesting that Mr. Sadat has moved swiftly against specific groups -- Moslem and Christian leaders, students, and journalists and writers. It is not so surprising if we remember that these groups frequently emerge as the focal point of social change in any traditional society that is having difficulty adjusting to a new situation. Egypt today is such a society.

It is evading the point for Mr. Sadat or anyone else in a similar position to claim that a few "extremists" are stirring up trouble in an otherwise happy population. The analogy of the United States in the 1960s is fitting here, with its example of student-led agitation to affect broad social change in a society that was adjusting to a new era of more humane social and economic development. France in 1968 is another good example.

Creating a police force for the universities of Egypt is a sad comment on how far Egyptian civilisation has regressed recently. Locking up religious leaders is equally short-sighted. If Mr. Sadat is so proud of his "democratic" system, he should engage his people and his critics in an open dialogue. This -- and not prisons -- is the only guarantor of true national stability, in Egypt or anywhere else in the Arab World or the Third World.

#### **ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY**

#### Clarifying France's M.E. policy

AL RA'L: Perhaps the most significant aspect of French President Francois Mitterrand's statement at his press conference in Paris yesterday was that part clarifying France's Middle East policy. He said France in its quest to achieve a just peace will be handling its relations with both the Arabs and Israel on equal footing and with a clear-cut, one-faced policy which it regards most beneficial for the region as a whole.

President Mitterrand reiterated his support for the Palestinian people's rights to an independent state and a homeland, and also described the recent Saudi Arabian Middle East proposal as among the most constructive in recent years.

Of course the Arabs welcome France's one-faced policy and above all France's support for the Palestinian people's rights, which in the light of Mitterrand's statement, is not a tactical move just to please the Arabs but constitutes a basic French stand. But France must remember that occupied Palestine is rightfully the property of the Palestinian people, and the place where they can establish their state after the elimination of the Zionist occupation. Observers noted that President Mitterrand avoided any mention of France's favourable method in trying to bring about a Middle East solution but rather stressed that there should be no pre-conditions to restrict its endeavours. He also avoided giving his audience the impression that the Camp David process conflicts with the French efforts

that the Camp David process conflicts with the French efforts.

It is to be noted however, that the Arabs opposition of the Camp David process was motivated by their rejection of its 'content' rather than its "method", because the Camp David agreements ignored the rights of the Palestinian people and imposed the autonomy rule as a substitute.

The Camp David formula, an offshoot of Washington's multi-faced policies in the Middle East, came to please certain parties and at the same time safeguard American interests. Therefore, this formula can never

serve as a just and lating peace.

President Mitterrand has promised to avoid such shortcomings in seeking to establish peace. But, frankly speaking, it is hard to conceive a constructive solution to emerge from marrying two formulae of totally different forms and objectives.

AL DUSTOUR: President Mitterrand's statement yesterday on the Middle East contains frank and specific views which we regard as a constructive development in France's stand. We are quite satisfied to hear President Mitterrand announce that his country will adopt an even-handed policy in dealing with the Arabs and Israel, thus driving away any limpering doubts about France's stand

lingering doubts about France's stand.

President Mitterrand's statement leads us to believe that the establishment of an independent Palestinian state is a basic element in France's concept of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace, and not only a more talk consumption on the Arab political market. The president envisions a formula that outbids the Camp David agreements which, he believes, had achieved another step towards peace.

President Mitterrand referred in his press conference to the international law which, he says, recognises the state of Israel and to the fact that his country opposes any threat to Israel's existence. We believe these are controversial issues and France should make its stand clearer. If by Israel's existence he means confining the Zionist state to the 1947 partition boundaries, as approved by the international community, we believe this might be acceptable to the Arabs. If however, he means that France endorses the present boundaries of Israel and the current Zionist expan-

sionist policy, this will be totally rejected by us.

Nevertheless, the Arabs do not ask France or the U.S. to relinquish their friendships with Israel but they certainly demand that these countries adopt an equitable and balanced policy that would stem Israel's arrogance and curb its expansionist aims.

President Mitterrand has talked about honour and being honourable in dealings among nations, and we hope France will uphold this policy in dealing with the Palestine problem. It will be something honourable after all to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

We call on the French president to make good use of his friendship with Israel and persuade it to give up the occupied Arab territories and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. Furthertwore, Mitterrand's support for the Saudi Arabian proposal for resolving the Middle East issue brings him closer to the views of many Arab leaders and even the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Yet we would like to believe that the French stand is not out of courtesy, coming on the eve of the president's visit to Saudi Arabia where he will seek to bolster bilateral economic coop-

eration.

We hope that in his talks in Riyadh, President Mitterrand will put his words into deeds and will work out with Saudi Leaders an equitable formula to bring about a genuine peace.

# Heading for an alliance with Moscow

#### By Eric Rouleau

TRIPOLI — Col. Muammar, Qadhafi of Libya decided last week to abandon his policy of "positive neutralism" and move towards an alliance with Moscow. The decision was taken at the highest level. Col. Qadhafi, his closest aides and the service chiefs, agreed that Libya should propose to sign a joint defence and friendship treaty with the USSR. Libyan and foreign sources indicate that Libya could possibly grant base facilities to the Soviet fleet. That would be the end of the "positive neutralism" pursued by the Libyan Jamahirya since its

inception just 12 years ago. Qadhafi had reluctantly decided to make this agonising reappraisal on the evening of August 19, only hours after two of his planes were downed in the Gulf of Sirte by fighters of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The news, which reached him at Dalai in South Yemen, was both humiliating and irritating. South Yemen President Mohammed Ali Nasser who was dining with him noted: "The treaty which binds us to the USSRnot only doesn't hamper us, but it has safeguarded our territory's independence and integrity". Words which did not fall on unreceptive ears.

The dogfight over Libya's "territorial waters" took place at the very moment a common defence treaty between Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia was being signed at Aden. In Qadhafi's view, the "provocation" was equivalent to an additional warning that the United States was out to bring down his regime. Earlier, on June. 5, Qadhafi had talked about these preoccupations to Georges Haoui. secretary-general of the Lebanese-Communist Party. Two days prior to that, a State Department spokesman had favoured giving 'military assistance" to African countries which "want to stand up to Col. Qadhafi's adventurism".

The Libyan leader told Haoui that the U.S. had already installed bases in two neighbouring countries — Egypt and Sudan — which were massing troops along their borders with Libya and Chad respectively. At the same time, he said, Washington was trying to put an "economic stranglehold" on hailed Libya as an "international centre for the struggle against imperialism and racism". Qadhafi said in reply: "As for America, it's the queen of terrorism: it terrorises peoples who resist imperialist domination, who quite simply seek a place in the sun..."

At the June 5 meeting between

his country. He claimed to have documents showing that NATO member-states and a few African countries had been asked by the U.S. to boycott Libya or, at least, cut back their trade with it.

Even more serious, he told the Lebanese Communist leader, was the fact that the U.S. had considerably reduced its imports of Libyan crude. There is some confirmation that U.S. oil firms have not renewed their contracts to buy Libyan crude, thereby compelling Libya to lower its output from 1.6, million barrels a day to only 600,000. The drop in oil revenues estimated at anything between \$7,000 million and \$33,000 million — is threatening to sink the

new 1981-1985 five-year plan. Washington's prime aim is quite clearly the neutralisation of what it considers to be the hotbed of terrorism -- Libya. Tripoli does in fact use its petrodollars to bankroll a wide assortment of nationalist movements and leftwing parties in Central and South America, Europe, Africa. Asia and in particular the Middle East. Qadhafi unwittingly voiced-Washington's worries when he declared on September 1: "It's true. Libva is a negligible quantity compared with the United States. But it's the grain of sand that throws the machinery out of synch, the stone that stops the kidney from functioning, the virus threatening to paralyse the organ-

It was indeed an impressive roll-call of representatives of states and movements who on September 1 attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Libvan revolution or who took part in the "solidarity conference" the day before. Over 1.000 prominent visitors -- heads of state. ministers, political leaders -- from 85 countries came to Tripoli, to show their backing for Qadhafi or to express their "gratitude" for his help. Among the latter group was Daniel Ortega. coordinator of Nicaragua's Sandinista junta, who hailed Libya as an "international centre for the struggle against imperialism and racism". Qadhafi said in reply: "As for America, it's the queen of terrorism: it terrorises peoples who resist

Qadhafi and Haoui, the latter made a strange proposal: the conclusion of a defence treaty with the Marxist governments of the South it. Yemen and Ethiopian republics, both of which he said were "encircled" by U.S. bases (in Sudan, Somalia, Oman) and the Seventh Fleet and "isolated" in an ocean of hostility. Qadhafi seized on the idea, which he found brilliant, and entrusted Haoui with an explorat-

on mission. Accompanied by Tayssir-Qubaa, a leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and occasionally by the South Yemeni head of state. Mohamed Ali Nasser, Haoui began shuttling back and forth between Tripoli, Aden. and Addis Ababa in great secrecy. Qadhafi's right-hand man, Abdel Salam Jallud. slipped quietly into Addis Ababa in mid-July and initialled the draft treaty which took its final form on August 6 at another meeting, also secret, in Tripoli of the three countries' foreign ministers. A week before that, the American press had been discussing a CIA project - which the White House later denied -- to set up a "largescale operation" for toppling the Libvan regime and involving the

assassination of Qadhafi. In the Libyan leader's view: though, the tripartite treaty was no "comprehensive insurance". In speeches he gave on June 11 and September I he invited both Europe and "progressive or revolutionary" Arab states to stand up to the "American threat. He resumed diplomatic ties with Morocco and proposed an amicable settlement of its dispute with the Sahrawi nationalists. He even renewed relations with Iraq by sacrificing in a way his privileged links with Khomeini's Iran. He is now trying to patch things up with the Saudi royal family which he had once consigned to the "trash cans of history". He hopes in this way to persuade Riyadh to cut back its oil output and consequently restore the level of Libyan crude exports.

entre for the struggle against apprialism and racism". Qadhafi attempts to detach Europe from the United States, the view fairly widely held in Tripoli's diplomatic circuit is that they were hambanded, to say the least. His threat strictly academic, to retaliate against the U.S. by bombing its

bases on the shores of the Mediterranean and inflict a "nuclear disaster" on Europe, amused informed observers far more than it irritated them.

Whatever the outcome of Tripoli's diplomatic wooing of Europe and the Arab and African world. Col. Qadhafi has manifestly decided to put himself, if not squarely within, at least alongside the socialist side which in his view offers the best guarantee of the Libyan regime's continued survival. The path he is planning to set out on looks very much like the one chosen by such illustrious predecessors of the developing world as Garnal Abdel Nasser and Fidel Castro, whom he makes no secret of imitating.

The oblique overtures to France were less clumsy. Qadhafi uttered not a word of criticism against France in his September 1 speech, and the Libyan media have widely praised President Mitterrand and the "socialist government". The French government, it may be pointed out, made a gesture of goodwill by reactivating the civilian and military contracts mothballed last January by the previous administration.

Nevertheless. Qadhafi isn't-budging on the Chad issue which, coming after the ransacking of the French embassy in Tripoli, has added to the tension between France and Libya. The embassy is now being rebuilt -- at the Libyan government's expense. But Col. Qadhafi continues to justify the presence of Libyan troops in Chad on the grounds -- as he again pointed out on September 1 -- that his southern neighbour constituted a "strategic shield" for Libya. All the same, it's not inconceivable that an arrangement might be made.

The Libyan leader's views don't seem to be shared by the main party concerned, Goukouni Queddei, head of Chad's transitional government of national union, who will be meeting French government officials in a couple of weeks. In his September 1 address, Goukouni maintained a conspicuous silence on the geopolitical interests that allegedly justify the presence of Libyan troops in Chad.

-- Le Monde

# **BUSINESS HORIZON**

# Are our expatriates on the giving or the receiving end?

## By Fahed Fanek

¡JORDANIANS working abroad in both Arab and non-Arab countries number about 250,000. It is not acceptable to continue looking at them from an emotional point of view, and flatter them by exaggerating their 'support' to the national economy.

It is being said for instance that our expatriates contributed around \$1 billion to their mother country during 1980, and that this huge amount exceeds our combinedagricultural and industrial productions.

To be frank and objective with our expatriates, I have to face them with a bitter fact (even at the expense of my popularity with them). The fact is that they have taken from their country much more than they have given; and that they are not supporting the national economy but becoming one of its acute problems.

its acute problems.

The Jordanian economy today is in bad need of more manpower to join the development effort, especially professionals, administrators and technicians, who: form the majority of the expatriates. This means that their departure does not represent opening opportunities to the unemployed as we once thought. Their departure, in most cases, would amount to a withdrawal from their national responsibilities.

The majority of our expatnates were not unemployed when they opted to leave the country. To the contrary, they were occupying sensitive positions in companies, corporations and governmental apparatus. Suddenly they chose to resign their jobs and leave the country under the temptation of more money, even at the expense of hardships, tough weather, distance from their friends and relatives and sometimes sacrifices in personal integrity.

The financial transfers that are repeatedly mentioned are not to support the national economy, which the expatriates abondoned, but simply

to feed and accommodate their own families who were left behind to benefit from the public services rendered to there in Jordan, without being required to participate in the costs of these services through sincome tax which is being paid solely by those who stay in the country.

On the other hand it is estimated that 80 per cent of the expairiate transfer goes to fmance imports especially consumer commodities, which results in inflating the import and trade sector and fuels inflation, hurting those who chose to remain in their jobs content with the level of income than Jordan affords to secure

Some commentators are fond of suggesting the creation of even more institutions and a new public corporation to take care of our expatriates as a way of acknowledgement to their significance in 'supporting' the economy. I cannot understand why they are not content with the Ministry of Labour which is trying to negotiate labour treaties with the host countries to protect what remained from the integrity of our citizens. who are expatriated in their own Arab World, where they are being mistreated and looked down upon as "foreigners" just like Indians, Pakistamis and Koreans, and told every day that they are there for money.

Jordan, the small country with very limited resources, undertakes educating and training its generations, at the highest financial and social cost, and, instead of expecting them to gratefully return the investment by working in its projects and the building of its economy, they are sent abroad There, they are not appreciated as they should be. Andin the first place, they should me have been sent except as experts, because they are the unknown soldiers who are shouldering the educational. engineering and managenal

boom in sister Arab countries.
Until when can Jordan go on doing this?

# The Polish 'revolution' rolls on

Foreigners fear that Solidarity may lose all it has gained if it presses its demands too vigorously, but Leslie Colitt rarely heard that view expressed during his recent visit to Poland.

THE FIRST PHASE of the Russian revolution was over in seven months, but the Polish revolution is in its 13th month and still gaining momentum.

The leaders of Solidarity may indeed be weary after endless presidium meetings and races across Poland to urge moderation on yet another militant regional chapter. But the leaders of the Communist Party and government are worn out and only too well aware that Poles have failed to respond to their appeals, that control of the administration and the economy is slipping from their mass

Until now Solidarity knew it could topple the Polish government at any time, but in return for a grudging government licence to operate it chose not to do so. This was what one influential Solidarity official calls a "self-restraining revolution."

But under pressure of deepening food shortages and the resulting militancy of Solidarity's nearly 10 million members, the union has had to shift its strategy away from merely controlling the authorities' actions to sharing power with them.

This is the background against which Solidarity's first congress in Gdansk has been taking place, at the most critical juncture in the short history of the union. It has defiantly called for a national referendum on its plan for workers' self-management, which would eliminate the Communist Party's monopoly of control of the nation's factories and offices.

Solidarity's new strategy is to extract maximum economic and political concessions from the Polish leadership. In return for these, the union would make a major effort to reform the economy and help reverse its decline. The danger is that the party and government may not survive such an onslaught.

Abandoning all caution, Solidarity has also sent a message of support to Soviet and East European workers "struggling for a free trade union," which is guaranteed to incur the wrath of Politburos from Moscow to East

Berlin.

The Soviet Union, in a furious counter-attack from its news agency, TASS, has now accused Solidarity of aiming to "seize political power in Poland."

But two of the most frequent warnings over Poland heard in both Western and Eastern Europe these days — "The Poles had better stop striking and get down to work," and "Solidarity should settle for what it has got from the Communist government or it may lose everything" — are seldom voiced inside the country.

To most Poles the reality of the situation is quite different. In a recent sermon at Jasna Gora, the new primate of the Polish Catholic Church, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said that all sensible Poles know that the "way out of the crisis is to work." But the "whole problem" was that workers must see the "sense and effect" of their work in order to be "ready to sacrifice, to make an effort and to accept price increases."

He did not have to say that Poles, after working under what they call the "system" for more than 30 years, do not believe it can be reformed.

Mr. Waldemar Kluczynski, an economist and deputy editor of the weekly newspaper Solidarnosc, who is in his midthirties, said: "We will have to take responsibility for the economy and this will mean greater influence.

"The government would like our responsibility to be that of a workforce pulling the economy out of the morass, but Solidarity wants to be one of the drivers." "Westerners view Solidarity as an organism with the same discipline as the Communist Party. They think it comes from a plan in Walesa's head. No. Solidarity is a social movement which is extremely hard to steer, although we have got around some bad curves." says Mr. Kluczynski.

He compares the current situ-

ation of Solidarity with that of the moderate Girondists after the French Revolution. In 1789 "the revolution did not stop at the Girondists but went on to the Jacobins because an uncontrolled social movement is similar to a biological movement. The process was unstoppable. Western Europe which thinks it is radical no longer knows what a revolution is." (The victory of the radical Jacobins ushered in a period of semi-anarchy in France, and was followed, ultimately, by the military dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte).

Does this mean that it is inevitable that Solidarity's militants will take over the movement? Mr. Kluczynski thinks not but fears that if the authority of both the government and Solidarity were to be fatally undermined, then the "Jacobins will dominate Solidarity."

The Polish Communist Party has its hardliners and Solidarity its militants. Mr. Stefan Olszowski, a leading hardline party Politburo member, controls the mass media. He is bitterly resisting equal broadcasting time for the union.

Control over the mass media is an essential of Communist rule. With several dozen weekly Solidarity newspapers and publications presenting the non-party view, the Polish leadership's control of television and radio represents one of the last bastions of party influence in Poland.

Apart from the struggle for access to the media, Solidarity's activists are also pressing the union's leadership to challenge the government in the forthcoming regional elections this December. At least 10 political groupings have emerged which want to become full-fledged political



"Oh yeah, you know a more scenic route further on? I've heard that one before!"

ical parties, a move resisted until now by the Solidarity Presidium. The embryonic parties, which include the Polish Socialist and National Democratic Parties which existed in pre-war Poland, say the people will no longer accept one-party elections.

Mr. Stanislaw Kania, Poland's party leader, has warned of a possible state of emergency being declared if the union does not stop pushing its demands for full media access and for workers' self-management in all enterprises. But the essential dilemma facing Mr. Kania has not changed. He could not win in a confrontation between the demoralised party and the rest of the nation.

There are those in Poland who believe that if Mr. Kania does not continue to go along with Solidarity as a reluctant reformer he will not survive this coming winter.

The scenario most often mentioned in Warsaw is that of a Polish army takeover with the acquiescence of the Soviet Union. The Polish military, it is argued, has always been regarded as a patriotic force in Poland and one of the few remaining state institutions not compromised by the collapse of the party's authority.

Dr. Bronislaw Geremek, one of Mr. Walesa's closest advisers, does not believe however the Polish army "has the men to carry out a coup d'etat" in support of the party. Although Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister, recently introduced several more military men into the government, Dr. Geremek said it was "no better than the previous one."

The Polish Catholic Church, the third force — but by no means the least important one — in the balance of power, has left no doubt where it stands. Archbishop Glemp recently reminded the union that its first congress should be "negotiating social peace, so badly needed by the country and Europe."

Poland remains a land of images

and three of the most revealing ones are within 100 yards of each other in the centre of Warsaw.

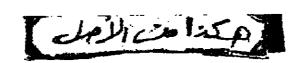
Throughout the day and interest the night a steady stream of Pole of all ages stop to place a bouque on the large cross of flowers to the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski in the middle of Victory Square. I was the cardinal who restored the church's power and influence in Poland, while always remembering that the country's Communist leaders were also Poles.

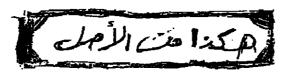
At the nearby Tomb of the

Unknown Soldier, Poles tell theichildren and grand-children about the relatives or frieuds will died to free Poland from the Nazis. Just behind the tomb is park are several statues, the names covered with grime.

The inscription "Prawda" (the truth) at the base of one state however, has been given a iclosting. The truth, more than anythis clse, is what Poland has been seed

Financial Times news features





# he hundred-million-dollar arm

MINGTON the U.S. space e Columbia on its second soon, it will n its cargo bay traordinary fequipment - a re robot arm d and built by ans.

is one of the more conexamples of interoperation in the space ogramme - another pacelab undertaken by ean space agency that ried into orbit by the he arm, named the is a complex of l and electronic equipt took hundreds of and technicians five sign and build, at a cost

arm will be given to the ates in exchange for ccess to use of the shutnadian projects in the iditional ones will be 5 million each.

is designed to unfold. rgo bay, once the shutoit, and deploy objects ellites outside the ship. retrieve objects that e in orbit, or slide it parts into orbiting

ch an arm, astronauts to avoid the difficulty of downing spacesuits outside the shuttle to e numerous tasks to be during working flights

nadarm has the same design as its human t. The base of the is anchored in the art of the cargo bay. from two shoulder 1 upper-arm shaft that

ingle-jointed "elboy." haft extends from the the three-jointed om which extends a

"end effector," to use

the language of the engineers.

The analogy with the human arm does not end here. There is a "skin" or a coating of thermal blankets to protect against extreme temperatures. The bones that link the joints are tubes made of lightweight carbon composite material. Muscle power is pro-

vided by small electric motors --

with six located in each joint. The kinesthetic sense, by which humans can tell where a limb is and its function without looking, is provided by electric sensors and tachometers that measure joint angles and rates of rotation. A complex wiring system spreads through the arm, just as nerves spread through a human arm. The wiring network feeds information to an electronic "brain," a com-

Movement of the arm is directed by an astronaut, with movement of the six joints coor-

With the Canadarm, astronauts will be able to avoid the difficulty and danger of donning spacesuits and going outside the space shuttle.

dinated by the computer. To move the arm through space the astronaut manipulates a control knob with his left hand - either back or forward, up or down, to one side or another, depending on what point he is aiming for. He directs the hand by operating control stick.

When the hand is aligned over its target, equipped with a large pin with a knob on the end, the astronaut commands a three-wire cable snare to close, and the payload is then pulled into a rigid mat-

ing with the hand.

The computer receives instructions from the astronaut's control panel, and combining this with the information received through the

wiring network, computes the rates of rotation required at each joint to produce the commanded result and adjusts the speed of each accordingly. The arm can also function as a completely autonomous robot, following a trajectory stored in its memory or guiding itself to a point specified by the operator.

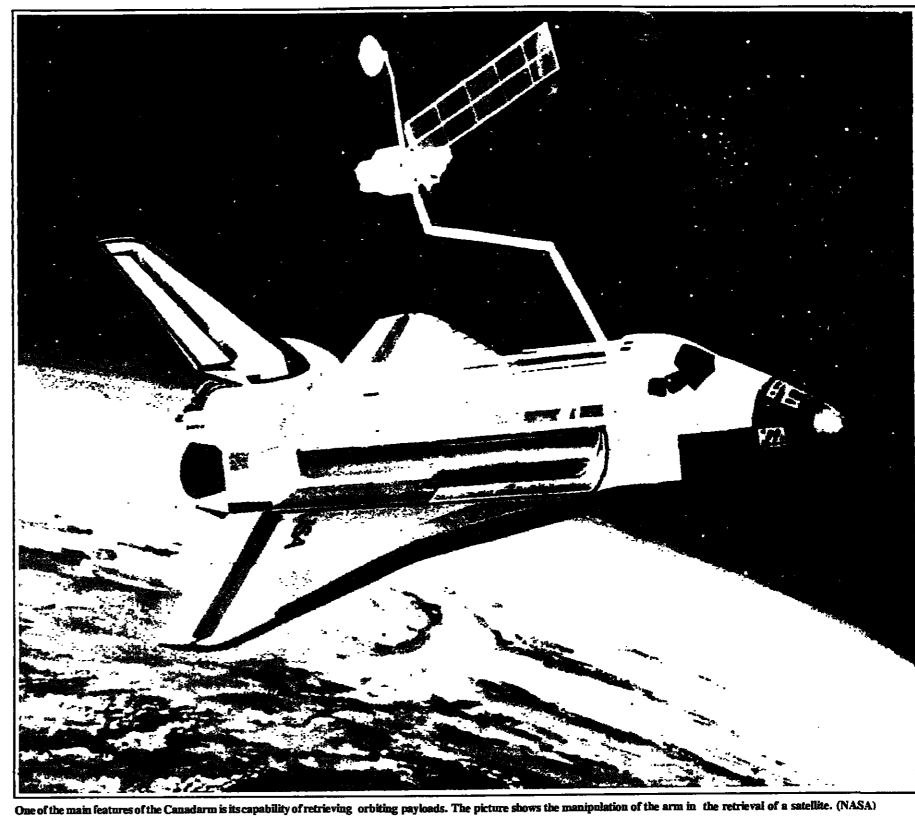
Two television cameras are mounted on the arm, one on the hand and one on the elbow, to permit the operator to monitor the movement of the device on television screens as well as through the windows of the shuttle.

The arm is designed to manipulate a payload as large and heavy as a loaded train boxcar, which weighs about 29,500 kilogrammes on earth. Once in orbit, such a payload would be weightless, and the only force needed to move the object would be that required to overcome its inertia. It is calculated that a force of 5.4 kilogrammes is sufficient for this purpose, and that is the force that the arm is designed to exert at its end-point, or hand.

Because of the low level of force required in the design," it has not been possible fully to test the arm, since it cannot lift its own weight of 410 kilogrammes while on the Earth. Testing of the design, and training for operation of the arm, have been done on computer simulators which themselves are marvels of technology. Using mathematical descriptions of the arm, its form and movements are portrayed on television screens as the operator manipulates controls just as he would using the real arm on the shuttle.

On the major activities during the five-day planned flight of the shuttle-will-be to test the Canadarm. While 61 other different activities are scheduled for the flight, the arm is to be operated for a total of 13 hours. U.S. space officials obviously are anxious to see how well this tool, essential in the space transportation system, goes through its

The National Research Council of Canada is responsible for development of the Canadarm, and the principal contractor is Spar Aerospace Limited.



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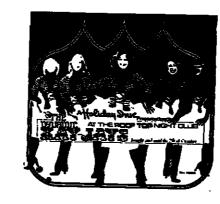


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# Reagan plan to revive U.S. economy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (R) — President Reagan announced plans last night to save \$15 billion in the 1982 financial year in an effort to revive the sluggish U.S. economy, bring down interest rates

But the initial reaction from Congress suggested that he would have a major battle on his hands to push the programme through. In a televised speech. Mr. Reagan proposed slashing 11 billion dollars from social and other domestic programmes next year while cutting only two billion dollars from defence spending even the president's fellow Republicans in Congress said the package was in trouble, because the cuts dug too deeply into programmes which directly helped people while leaving the Pentagon's budget virtually

"You'll find many Republicans wanting a better balance." said Republican Sen. Robert Dole, who earlier this year helped Mr. Reagan to get an economic reform package of tax and spending cuts

The earlier measure, which cut the 1982 budget by \$35 billion, was approved after Mr. Reagan made a similar televised appeal direct to the American public. Viewers peppered congressmen with thousands of telegrams and telephone calls on the president's behalf.

Mr. Reagan proposed last night to save \$8.4 billion by cutting the budgets of virtually all non-defence government bodies and programmes by 12 per cent.

But he bowed to pressure from both Republicans and Democrats and did not cut social security benefits themselves. Instead he proposed to increase government revenues by three billion dollars next year chiefly by closing tax loopholes.

Mr. Reagan said that without the savings of \$16 billion, his administration could not achieve its goal of a balanced budget by

Critics of the U.S. economic policy have included U.S. allies worried over the effect of U.S. interest rates, now hovering near 20 per

# Coal is the answer to future energy needs

GENEVA. Sept. 25 (R) - Coal and fuels derived from it are the best answer to anticipated shortages of oil and natural gas in North America and Western Europe, according to a United Nations report.

In nine years' time demand in the U.S. and Canada for petroleum products and natural gas could exceed supply by 600 million tonnes. In Western Europe the shortfall might be 400 million tonnes, the report said.

The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, in a report for its coal committee which ended a four-day meeting vesterday, said the only feasible way to make up the deficits was to replace oil and gas with coal or fuels derived from it.

The commission said coal could not replace certain fuels. Petrol and diesel oil would continue to be the only acceptable fuels for transport, natural gas for cooking and heating, and electricity for

lighting, domestic appliances and industrial machinery. But dwindling reserves of oil and gas should be used only when substitutes were impractical, and the shortfall met by coal-based

fuels.

The report said law heat value coal gas could replace natural gas for industrial steam-raising and heating with only a slight loss in

Fluidised coal which caused less atmospheric pollution, coal gas with medium heat value and the production of certain chemicals from coal were further possibilities.

If governments decided coal was the answer to their energy needs, production of the solid fuel would need to double by the end of the 1980s, the commission suggested.

Last year hard coal production in North America was 675.8 miltion tonnes and in Western Europe 268.2 million tonnes.

In Western Europe demand for light petroleum liquids will be 186.1 MTCE greater than supply, 101.8 MTCE for heavy petroleum and 151.1 MITCE for natural gas, according to estimates.

# Shuwaya, shuwaya, Schweppes is coming to Egypt

By Margaret Hughes

CAIRO: "Shuwaya Shuwaya Schweppes gayya - Little by little Schweppes is coming." Despite Egyptian inability to pronounce the letter "P", so that the key word becomes Schwebbes, this phrase is on everyone's lips this summer. It is the TV advertising jingle used to launch Schweppes' soft drinks on the Egyptian market.

So quickly has its caught on that it is being picked up in comic strips and newspaper cartoons. The use of alliteration combining the brand name with the much-used phrase in Egypt, "shuwaya, shuwaya," in a E£500,000 (\$345,000) TV advertising campaign, has enabled Schweppes to claim 90 per cent brand awareness within weeks of launching its soft drinks here in May.

In a market dominated by cola type drinks, with virtually no brand loyalty -- everyone asks for a Coke, but actually drinks any one of a wide range -- the establishment of the Schweppes name

Schweppes has for some years been selling carbonated fruit flavoured soft drinks in countries

Spain. Turkey and Israel. In Egypt it has launched a range of five -- three fruit flavours, one lemonade and one cola-type drink. Schweppes says that its range has been specially tailored to this market in that the drinks have a higher sugar content to suit the Egyptian's sweet tooth and a

such as Bulgaria. Yugoslavia.

softer taste. Schweppes and the others are lured by the big potential which a country with a 43 million population, which increases by 100,000 a month, represents. The present market is already worth over E£200 million a year at retail prices, and it is estimated that the market could eventually absorb more than twice the current out-

Coca-Cola. which on reentering the market two years ago predicted a demand of 200 million cases by 1985, has had to modify this in view of what is regarded as a. temporary sqeeze but still anticipates a demand of between 150 million and 180 million in four vears time.

Schweppes drinks are being produced under a franchise arrangement with the newly-set up El Mohandis Natural Food Products Company. Initially it will just be producing soft drinks but may later also take on other Cadbury Schweppes products as Smash instant mashed potato. Marvel instant milk, tomato juice and paste as well as chocolates.

The biggest shareholder with a 40 per cent stake in this all-Egyptian company is the "pension fund" of the Syndicate of Engineers.

This venture forms part of the syndicate's recent strategy of investing in different sectors such as banking, insurance, hotels (with Sheraton) and trucks (with Daimler Benz) to provide funds for pensions, housing and other forms of social security for its 100.000-odd members.

Schweppes will be the first in Egypt to use locally produced fruit bases and concentrates when a new E£4 million plant is opened at Ismailia.

The E£25 million plant of El Mohandis Natural Foods has an annual capacity of 17 million cases (408 million bottles), but is cur-

rently only operating at about 75 per cent of capacity. This, says Schweppes, is due only to teething problems but is the main constraint on its sales.

It is variously estimated that Schweppes currently has anything between 2 and 4 per cent of the market. It is aiming at 10 per cent this year and doubling it next year.

This year's target seems a little ambitious given that Schweppes missed the start of the "season" which begins in March, because the plant was a little late in commissioning. Sales in July (the month of Ramadan) will inevitably be down and after the end of September sales tend to drop by 30 to 40 per cent.

But it has certainly made a big initial impact. In part this is due to the advertising campaign prepared by a joint British Egyptian advertising agency. Finnes Perry and Salam.

Make friends with OLD PARR Best De Luxe Scotch Whisky

Pepsi-Cola. pizstres on every bottle depending

Apart from the jingle itself, the

advertisements are well geared to

the Egyptian market and the suc-

due to a combination of retailer greed and the general Egyptian reluctance to give small change. Although this makes

cess of the Schweppes launch is Schweppes more attractive to the also the result of aggressive marretailer to stock, in the long run it could prove a major disadvantage. The retailer, for instance, gets a In the past 18 months pricing has far better deal selling Schweppes become crucial to the market and than other brands - 2.6 or 2.75

The market for soft drinks in Egypt could soon be worth \$300 million. Britain's Cadbury Schweppes is making a determined effort to swallow the competition, including Coca-Cola and

on the flavour compared with a minimum of 1.87 plastres on

In theory, the Schweppes drinks sell for 12 piastres and 14 piastres depending on flavour but in practice they are all sold for 15 piastres

once the initial novelty of Schweppes has worn off, people will become aware that they are paying far more for Schweppes than for Pepsi Cola and Coca-

Cola in a similar-sized bottle pro-Cola retails at 7p and Coca-Cola, duced by public sector companies. This is one of the problems of also produced by a public sector

up by 3p to 5.5p and for smaller

This gave the Egyptian Bortling Company, the public sector com-

pany which produces Pepsi Cola in

a 192cc bottle, an additional

advantage over its competitors.

Other producers, all of whom

either came into or back into the

bottles it doubled to 3p.

company, retails at 10p in a 250cc bottle. the Egyptian market. There are two public sector companies The tax rise and resulting higher which have lower production costs

due to subsidised sugar and lower prices caused a 12 per cent drop in demand with sales last year down to 56 million cases from 64 million Their prices, which are in any in 1979, following a period when case lower, are also controlled by demand had been increasing at an the Government, so that the average of 18 per cent a year. Only retailer has to adhere to them. some 50 per cent of total plant This situation has been made even capacity of around 120 million worse by a recent increase in Govcases is currently being consumed. ernment production taxes for a 250cc bottle and over. This went

This year demand is expected to show a recovery of between 10 and 15 per cent but mainly due to the number of brands available and the Egyptian inclination to try anything new. But little real growth is anticipated for the next two years or so until the relatively high current prices become masked by inflation.

market just before the tax rise, Producers are also attempting were selling the larger 250cc botto increase the market by wide-This tax rise doubled their ning the area of distribution currently concentrated on the urban retailing price to 10p and it has areas. Cairo accounts for 50 per since been further raised in two cent of the total. stages to 15p. Meanwhile Pepsi

Financial Times news Jeanne

#### LONDON EXCHANGE **RATES**

LONDON, Sept. 25 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling One U.S. dollar

1.7850/70 1.975/78 2.3185/3215 2.586/5910 1.9650/90 5.800/5.900

1176.00/1179.00 229.50/70 5.9145/65 7.2320/60

449.50/451.00 One ounce of gold

U.S. dollar Canadian dollar West German marks Dutch guilders Swiss francs French francs Italian lire Japanese yen Norwegian crowns

Danish crowns

U.S. dollars

# LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 25 (R) — Renewed selling in an unwilling market caused a slump of 13.9 at 475.2 in the Financial Times 30 share index amid feeble technical rallies, dealers said. They said President Reagan's budget package received a lukewarm reception in Europe and did not help market sentiment. Turnover was moderate, they added. GEC and Unilever closed 25p and 30p lower respectively

among leaders while government bonds eased up to 3/a point after an irregular trend.

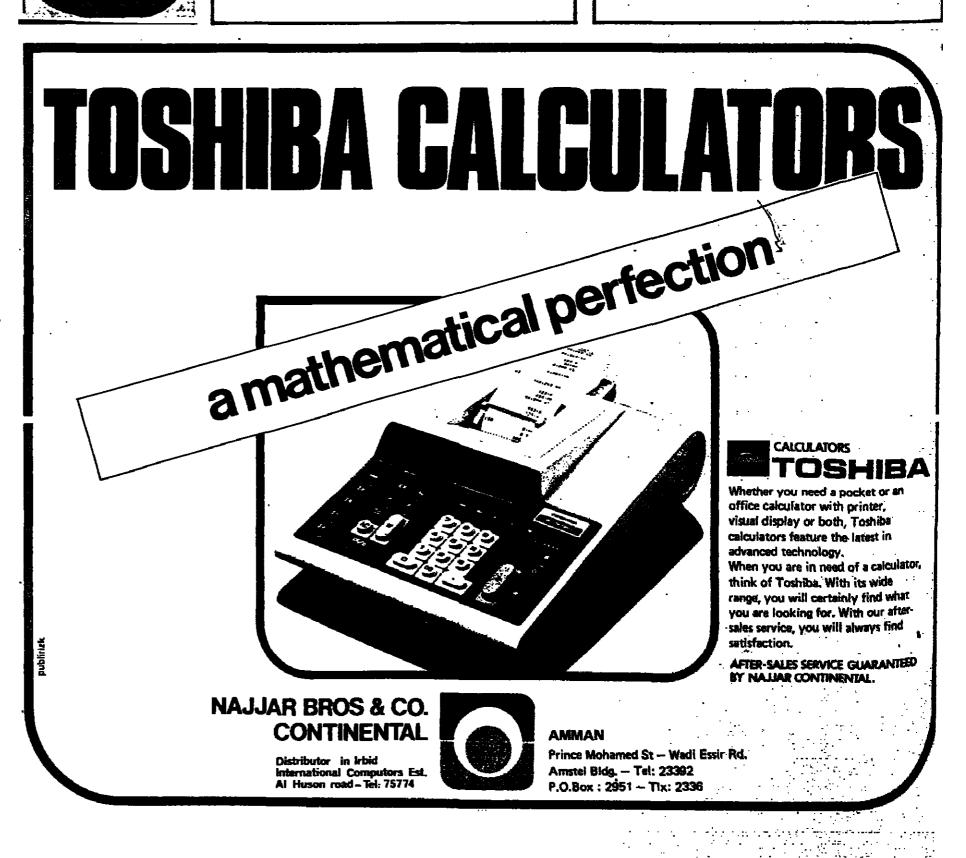
sey. Then EMI and Racal closed with losses of 12p to 19p. Lloyds Bank fell 7p to 364 but falls in other banks did not exceed 5p.

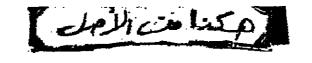
Insurances averaged losses of 2p to 5p but Sun alliance fell 15p

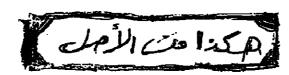
Oils moved in line with the general trend with Shell ending ip off at 326 having traded at a high of 334 and BP finished Sp down

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ing at Olympics Congress

# rd Killanin criticises U.S. ycott of Moscow Olympics

:DEN. West Ger-5 (R) - The increasy of Olympics has iorts leaders with the views on how to conth of the games and placed on athletes. day of debate by the and competitors Olympic congress

gestions on how to ntism' at the Olyfluences of doping ial exploitation, and : rules of eligibility athletes living in vasocial and economic

mick. American sec-International Swimion, spoke yesterday ming bodies of the ts when he asked for arges that the games beyond control. He rigantism' be struck mpic vocabulary. is not the size of the ssue is quality and games. The Olympic games have grown larger in all aspects because the sporting world itself desires the size," he

The federations accepted that growth meant many countries could never hope to provide facilities to present the desired sports programme, he said adding: The solution is not withdrawal and reduction, the solution is coordinating more modern technology to present a modern Olympic games presenting sport

John Holt, the British secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said the sports federations agreed the Olympics should never be opened to 'professional sportsmen under contract, nor for sportsmen preoccupied with being paid for their

Different sports had different interpretations of what constituted professionalism, Mr. Holt said, explaining the recent debates in the IAAF designed to open the way for track and field stars to put

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> Mohammad Shahid Ismail **Director General**

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South West Pass

4 ♥ Pass d: Five of 4.

trumps is a ness. Sometimes them as soon as prevent the from scoring a ther times, you important work

hand was worth the 10 points it n high cards. king of clubs was oned in view of call. So when his sed hearts, South d in continuing on

t, after winning ! lead with the ace utinely continued larer would have asy passage. He won the king, ruffed a club and forced out the ace of trumps. After clearing trumps, declarer would be able to establish spades at

Unfortunately declarer, East made an inspired shift to a diamond at trick two. When the jack of diamonds was headed by the queen and ace South had to reassess the situation. He was no longer in position to draw trumps immediately. If he led a heart, the defender who won the ace would continue diamonds, and the fate of the contract would then hinge on the spade finesse.

To give himself an additional chance for the contract, declarer came to his hand with the king of clubs and led a spade to the jack. East won the king and led another diamond. Declarer won the king and now he had to rely on a 8-3 spade division. When both defenders followed to the ace and queen of spades, declarer was able to get rid of his diamond loser, and the major hurdle

had been safely negotiated. All that remained was to handle the rest of the play with a modicum of care. Declarer led a low trump from the table and, when East played low, the ten won. A club was ruffed with the king of trumps and the last trump was led from dummy. East won the ace and played another club, but declarer carefully ruffed high, drew the last trump and the con-

tract was home. Notice that drawing trumps was the last ace in declarer's play of the hand, aside money earned by their efforts in trust funds as compensation for interrupting their studies or working life.

He noted that the IAAF now proposed to permit athletes to benefit from their fame through advertising on commercial product endorsements, provided this was done through their national sports bodies.

Mr. Holt said this would not come immediately, but the various sports bodies wanted the right to make their own rules. He asked the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to accept these interpretations for Olympic eligi-

The International Football Federation, through its Northern Irish vice-president Harry Cavan. immediately asked for rules of the Olympic football tournament to be changed to make it open to players under 23 years of age only. in the hope of enticing back major footballing countries, like Britain and Italy.

Mr. Helmick said all international federations were strictly against doping and he called for vigorous action to end deficiencies in doping control.

Kaarlo Hartwala, of the Finnish Olympic Committee, said there must be action against any artificial means and tricks of building up top-level performances. He said figure skating and gym-

nastics have brought up the need to protect young children from too-early pressure in major international sports, and asked that a minimum age of 15 or 16 should be set for participation in the

Sergei Pavlov, the head of the Soviet National Olympic Committee, said all national committee agreed on the need to control doping and exploitation of the young. He called for a greater role for vomen in the Olympic games.

Lord Killanin, past president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said yesterday politicians who tried to use the 1980 Moscow Olympics for their own purposes had failed, leaving the sporting world as the winner. Speaking at the first working session of the Olympic Congress in the Baden-Baden Kurhaus, the trish peer whose term as IOC president ended with the close of the Moscow games said sport should not be used for political ends.

Nearly 700 world sports leaders, athletes and coaches are attending the congress designed to draw new guidelines for the Olympic games and international

sport.

"There is always the risk that. whilst there will always be politics in sport, politicians might dictate to the sportsmen of the world," Lord Killanin said.

"Sport, although it has its own politics, should not be used for political ends, especially when the normal governmental processes, economic, diplomatic and strategic, have not been tried."

"Little did we realise that the Olympic movement and the Olympic competitors were to be sacrificed by the ill-advised, unprepared action by the president of the United States, who endeavoured to sabotage the Olympic games in Moscow, the Olympic games, property of us all here and not that of the Soviet Union," he said.

"I am glad to say this failed and I believe the attempt is regretted by all concerned." he added. Despite the efforts of certain politicians to use the games at Moscow for political expediency, I believe they, in the end, were the

"The victors were the Olympic movement, supported by the international federations and many National Olympic Committees who were completely free to participate in probably the best organised games of the modern Olympic era. Lord Killanin added: "It is only

sad that in some sports, competitors were forbidden to compete or prevented from competing.

"As always, it is the athlete who suffers when politicians meddle with sport," he said.

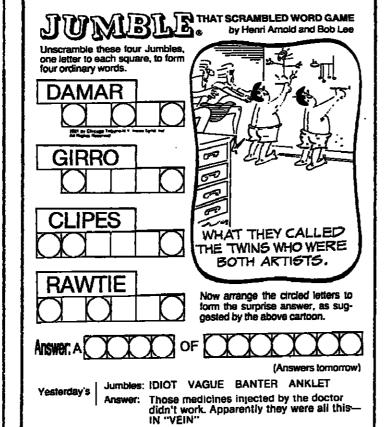
Lord Killanin, who has been made honourary life president of the IOC, was decorated with the gold medal of the Olympic Order by his successor as president, Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain. Mr. Samaranch also presented

Olympic Order medals to others honoured after the Moscow games. They included several sports administrators who had fought against governmental pressure to poycott the games. Among them were Syd Grange.

President of the Australian Olympic Federation. Australian Swimming star Dawn Fraser, Denis Howell, the former British Sports Minister, Claude Collard. President of the French Olympic Committee, and Anita de Frantz, the American athlete who campaigned against the boycott during the pre-games period.



"Stanley's going to his class reunion? That's one of the few times 'Stanley' and 'class' show up in the same sentence."



#### Czechoslovakia saved by a goal

REYKJÁVKI, Sept. 25 (R) — A face-saving goal just 14 minutes from the end earned mighty Czechoslovakia a 1-1 draw with unrated Iceland in their World Soccer Cup European group three qualifying tie here last night

The Czechoslovaks were heading for an inglorious defeat when the lcelandic defence was prised open for the only time in the match and Kosak netted a simple goal from close in. Despite this embarrassment, Czechoslovakia head group three on

goal difference from Wales with nine points from six games. But with the Soviet Union thrashing Turkey 4-0 in Moscow to move on to the seven point mark from four matches, the Czechoslovaks and Welsh are now involved in a tense tussle for the second ticket to the finals in Spain next year.

Iceland, who have long since lost interest in the final stages, sent their 10,000 fans into ecstacy by taking a sixth minute lead from a

well-worked set-piece.

#### New Zealand gain a point in Asia-Oceania group opening tie

PEKING, Sept. 25 (R) - New Zealand gained a valuable point away from home when they held China to a 0-0 draw in the opening Asia-Oceania zone World Cup Soccer tie in Peking's Workers' Stadium

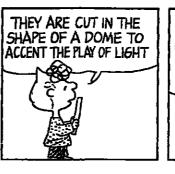
Watched by a capacity 63,000 crowd and an estimated television audience of 100 million. New Zealand frustrated the Chinese with a mixture of resolute defence and cool, possession football

China's best chance fell to striker Chen Jingang in the 24th minute but his perfectly-struck shot from the edge of the penalty area was brilliantly turned away by New Zealand goalkeeper Richard Wilson.

Kuwan and Saudi Arabia complete the group from which two nations will qualify for the finals in Spain next summer.

#### **Peanuts**





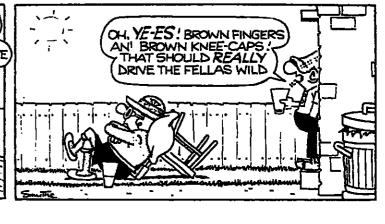




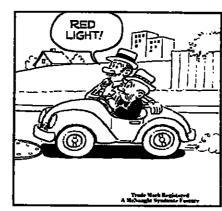
#### **Andy Capp**



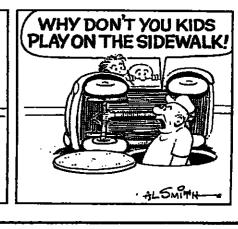




#### Mutt'n' Jeff







#### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1981

## YOUR DAILY from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you will want to be assured by other that you are making gains in your line of endeavor. A good time to engage in favorite hobbies with congenials. Be more optimistic.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care of chores which you've put off during busy work week. Showing more devotion to loved one is important now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Spend the daytime with persons you most enjoy and have a delightful time. Study a new outlet that could be profitable later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy on the phone and improve your image with others. Go to the right sources for the information you need. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A time to take

advantage of new opportunities coming your way. Show others you are a practical person. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to take health treatments and improve your appearance. Try not to be

extravagant in the evening. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study new ways that could give you added income in the future. Allow time to

engage in pleasurable activities LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make your plans for the day's activities and carry through in a positive way. State

your ideas and aims to loved one. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Ideal day to handle civic affairs you have let slide. You are thinking cleverly now and can easily gain your desires.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Engaging in a new outlet can be interesting and profitable at this time. Make the acquaintance of influential persons.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go to a trusted friend for the advice and information you need. Use only your mature judgment now since your intuition is off. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study career activities

and make plans for advancement. Strive for better rela-

tionships with family members. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your surroundings and make needed repairs to your property. Criticizing others is not advised at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be one of those delightful young persons with personal confidence, so be sure to encourage this in order to bring out the fine potentials in this chart. The business field is particularly good and success is assured.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

# THE Daily Crossword By Frank Geary

ACROSS 1 Public room 32 Enzyme suffix 33 Cafe card 5 Concur (0 Small talk 37 Certain indications 40 Amphibian

42 Want

43 Witch

44 — famine

49 Fathers

50 Fragrance

51 Feel under

52 Slip away

of roses

(extreme

41 Caviar base

15 Wrathful 16 Israeli dance 17 Days of the knights 20 Fall flower 21 Tennis term 45 Alieviate

23 Measures: abbr. 25 Wise guy 26 Used car

31 Strangers

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

57 "Those were 26 Eat nothing

27 Hodgepodge 28 Latvian the days!" 60 Rabbit Wireless 29 Dispatch 62 Horace or 30 Residue Thomas

63 Danube 32 Consumed 34 Discharge old firms 35 Emperor 65 English of Rome

hazard

machine

38 Harbor DOWN 39 Certain 3 Tilt 43 Protagonist 44 Military command 4 Recent

the weather 5 Tune 6 Grating of

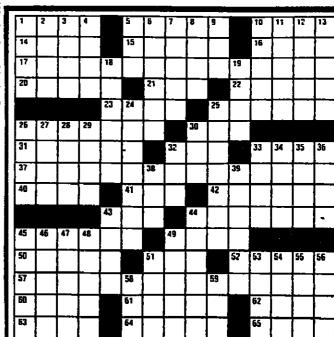
10 Site of author

15 Savory 18 Callione 19 Subdue

46 — Allen 47 Austere 48 Wise men 49 Electron 51 Jewish 9 Slimy fish **Great Wall** 53 Kind of '— we all?"

bean -54 Khayyam

55 Founding 56 Slave of yore 58 Sphere 59 Morse code



1981 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.

# WORLD

# Warsaw okays bigger union role at Armenians surrender factory decision-making levels

WARSAW, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — In an apparent step back from confrontation the Polish parliament today passed two bills giving workers greater rights in naming factory managers.

The measure dealing with workers' self-management, which represented a compromise between the government and the independent labour union Solidarity, was passed unanimously by the 460-member legislature,

the Polish news agency PAP said. At the same time, increased numbers of military police and soldiers patrolled Warsaw streets and stood guard outside some government buildings after Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said the government would fight anti-Soviet lawlessness which he

state enterprises and worker self-management was the subject of a day-long debate by the parliament after Premier Jaruzelski's warning that Solidarity should moderate its policies at the second congress session tomorrow.

Among the controversial resol-

#### blamed on the union. The legislation dealing with

#### Pakistani gunmen kill former minister, wound former judge

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 25 (A.P.) - A high court judge who led the panel which sentenced the late prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to death was wounded and a prominent politician was killed when unidentified gunmen attacked their car here, a local magistrate said.

Retired justice Mushtaq Hussain was wounded in the legs and was receiving medical treatment. the magistrate said.

Mr. Hussain was president of the five-judge court which passed sentence on Mr. Bhutto in March 1978. Mr. Bhutto was executed in April 1979 after the supreme court rejected his appeal.

Killed were Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, a labour minister under Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, and the driver.

The magistrate, who declined to be identified by name, said the attackers opened fire on the car from a passing vehicle. But an unconfirmed report said they tossed a grenade and then riddled the automobile with bullets.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Hussain or Mr. Elahi was the target.
The Al-Zulfikar terrorist group

based in Kabul, has vowed to revenge the death of Mr. Bhutto who ruled from 1971 until he was toppled in 1977 coup by Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, who later proclaimed himself pres-

The underground organisation is led by Mr. Bhutto's eldest son

## Iragis fire at Iranian demonstrators in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (A.P.) - A group of Iraqi nationals fired pistols at a crowd of about 50 Iranians demonstrating near the Irani embassy here today and wounded two of them, police said. A spokesman for the Iranian embassy claimed six Iranians were shot in the incident in the Jor Bagp area of the capital. One Indian policeman at the scene also was injured while unloading a firearm, police said. Police arrested four Iraqis and seized two 9 m.m. pistols, authorities

The Iranians had marched to within a short distance of the Iraqi embassy protesting "Iraqi aggression" against Iran when police blocked the road, police told a United News of India reporter. The demonstrators then sat down in the street. A blue foreign car with Iraqi diplomatic licence plates suddenly appeared with eight persons in it, a policeman told UNI. He said the occupants shot several times over the heads of the crowd before firing on the Iranians directly. Police reportedly overpowered four of the attackers, but the others

The Iranian spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said six protesters had been hospitalised with bullet wounds. He declined further comment.

An anonymous caller told UNI that 16 persons had been shot in the incident, but this could not be confirmed.

A police spokesman confirmed the shooting but said he had no further details and that authorities were still at the scene investigating the incident. He added that he did not know if Iraqi diplomats were

involved and did not identify the four arrested.

first congress meeting two weeks ago was a threat to boycott the parliament's law on workers' rights if it is not to the union's liking.

It was by no means clear if the union's 892 delegates would accept the parliament's law. despite its accepting a com-promise by the union's national leaders. Some local chapters criticised the compromise as a self-out of total worker autonomy in mak-

utions adopted by the union at its

ing decisions at the shop level. The parliamentary bill, passed with 15 abstentions, gives both the government and workers the right to approve the appointment of most factory managers, and says disputes over the choice may be arbitrated by a court.

But according to a PAP reporter, the measure will provide for exclusive government nomination of managers at certain vital enterprises to be listed through talks between the union and govemment.

The two sides had been at loggerheads over the issue of naming factory managers, with the Communist Party insisting on strong centralised control and Solidarity demanding worker aut-

The decision by Solidarity to offer the compromise, and its acceptance by the Sejm could spark confrontation, however, if the union's congress delegates reject it at the congress.

## 3 Turks killed in clash

ANKARA, Sept. 25. (R) -Three left-wing guerrillas, one of them under sentence of death, were killed in a clash with security forces in the mountains of eastern Turkey last week, military authorities said today.

law command of eastern Malatya said Recep Sariaslan, who was sentenced to death in absentia last year for killing a rightist exsenator in 1979, was one of three guerrillas killed in a clash on Sept. 20 near the town of Malatya.

The average of 20 deaths a day before the military seized power last September has been reduced to less than two a day, according to

# **U.S. Soviet nuclear arms** limitation talks low-keyed

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (R) - The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to start negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe but they carefully limited the scope of the talks.

The United States wants the negotiations confined to medium range land-based missiles, but the Soviet Union has said they should also include the U.S. strategic aircraft and submarines bused in Europe.

It was this conflict which prevented progress in preliminary talks on European nuclear arms held in Geneva last October.

. The new negotiations, to start in Geneva on Nov. 30, were announced yesterday after a four-hour meeting between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Wednesday. A joint statement said the two

men exchanged views on arms control involving "those nuclear arms which were earlier discussed" in Geneva. It said they agreed on the need to hold formal negotiations on such arms. State department spokesman

Dean Fischer said it was understood both sides were talking about medium range land-based forces, the so-called Theatre Nuclear Forces (TNF).

The European allies of the United States have long pressed for negotiations on limiting Theatre Nuclear Forces. The United States agreed to seek negotiations as part of an arrangement under which 572 U.S. Pershing II and Cruise missiles would be deployed in Europe, starting in 1983.

The new missiles would be designed to counter a Soviet build-up of SS-20 missiles facing Western Europe.

## Mitterrand:

PARIS, Sept. 25 (R) - French President François Mitterrand has reaffirmed his commitment to the Atlantic alliance but said France would not take orders from either the Soviet Union or the United

Mr. Mitterrand set out the principles of France's new foreign policv while defending the record of his Socialist administration, at a press conference. Speaking to 450 French and

foreign reporters yesterday in the Mitterrand recalled: "France is the ally in all sovereignty of her 14 partners in the Atlantic alliance and she knows her rights and duties towards them."

But, answering journalists' questions, he added: "France's international policy rejects all interdictions, U.S. or Soviet ... nobody will dictate our conduct to

Mr. Mitterrand, who was following a tradition of presidential press conferences founded by the late president Charles de Gaulle,

said his own analysis led him to believe the Soviet Union would achieve strategic superiority over the United States in the second half of this decade.

He repeated his concern over the deployment of Soviet SS-20 multiple warhead missiles targetted on Western Europe and offered France's good offices for disarmament negotiations, suggesting Paris as a venue.

The Soviet Union and the United States yesterday announced in New York that they would resume negotiations on limiting their medium-range mis-

The Socialist president, who sees a new role for France as a defender of the interests of the world's poorer nations, said his country's own independent nuc-. lear capability was not an obstacle to any negotiation.

France has maintained an independent nuclear force since president de Gaulle withdrew the country from the integrated military structure of the North Atlantic

surrendered peacefully. Police said the terrorists

weapons and dumped them in the

street in front of the building and

the two remaining commandos

demanded the release of Armenian "political prisoners" they said were being held in Turkish jails. Turkey denies any Armenians are political prisoners.

after 24-hour siege

PARIS, Sept.25 (A.P.) - Arme-

man terrorists who surrendered to

the police early today after a

15-hour takeover the Turkish

consulate that left a Turkish sec-

urity guard dead refused to give

any information about themselves

No paper or piece of iden-

tification was found on the four

men ranging in are from 20 to 30

years who seized the consulate last

morning, taking about 60

wourded and hospitalised gave

only their first names - Zaven and

Agop - to police who said these

headquarters were not answering

one who appeared to be in charge

of the operation spoke French

bers of the Armenian Secret Army

and assassinations worldwide.

most directed at Turkish targets.

They say they are avenging the

massacre of an estimated 1.5 mil-

hon Armenians in Turkey in 1915.

Kava, who was wounded in the

stomach when the gunmen burst

into the consulate, remained in

serious condition in the Hospital

the central Turkish town of Nigde.

The day-long drama in the con-

sulate in Paris's eighth district, one

kilometre from the Arch of

Triumph ended shortly after 2

a.m. when one of the hostages

brought out the terrorists'

of Pity.

The Turkish vice consul, Inal

The four said they were mem-

with a Lebanese accent.

employees and visitors hostage.

during questioning, police said.

#### Australia The two terrorists who were inquires into radioactivity might be code names. The two terrorists held at police leak story

CANBERRA, Sept. 25 (R) questions although police said the The Australian government is urgently inquiring into allegations of a serious leak of radioactive material into the Pacific Ocean after recent French underground nuclear testing there. Prime for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), a group that has claimed more than 200 bombings Minister Malcolm Fraser said.

He was replying in a written parliamentary answer to deputy opposition leader Limnel Bowec who said in parliament earlier that there had been serious radioactive leaks at Mururoa Atoll, France's main nuclear testing area.

Mr. Bowen also said that a gap 800 metres long and 0.3 to 0.6 metres wide had been opened in the atoll below sea level.

Mr. Fraser said the government had no information so far on The dead security guard was either of the allegations but was identified as Cemal O'Zen, from making urgent inquiries.

Mr. Bowen had asked whether Australia had grounds to institute action against France in the international court of justice to protect the interests of Australia and the Pacific island nations.

· Treaty Organisation (NATO) in

## 'France won't take orders'

President Mitterrand, who has taken a stronger pro-Western stance on East-West questions than his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, said French scientists were advanced in their research into neutron weaponry but none of the intense radiation

> warheads were being produced. On domestic affairs, Mr. Mitterrand reviewed the work of his administration and repeated his aim of establishing France as the first of a new type of prosperous and egalitarian society.

Nationalisation of the major industrial groups and most of the banking sector, one of the government's priority projects, will provide the means for this transformation, he said.

As part of the blueprint, Mr. Mitterrand said he wanted to see Paris established as a world centre for computer technology. He said his government would not back down on its plans to impose a tax on large accumulations of wealth.

#### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Solidarity opens New York office

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (R) — Poland's Solidarity trade linion, facing a threat of curbs at home, opened its first overseas office here vesterday in a major step howards building its own international role. The movement said the specific sim of the bureau would be to establish a close relationship with U.S. unions. Organised labour in the United States has already raised a \$300,000 fund for Solidarity. The new bureau, in floors above Manhattan's Park Avenue, was provided by American unions. Its 35-year-old director, journalist Zegmut Przetakiewicz, received the personal help of the head of U.S. labour, AFL-CiO president Lane Kirkland. Mr. Przetakiewicz arrived in the United States earlier this month to set up an agency providing American media with a telex "hot line" to news of developments in the Polish upheaval

#### Hunger striker pulls out of fast

BELFAST, Sept. 25 (R) — An Irish Republican prisoner in Belfast's mare prison came off his hunger strike yesterday after being told he had no more than five days to live, Republican sources said. Bernard Fux, 30, began his hunger strike 32 days ago as part of a campaign by republicans for greater privileges in prison. Ten guerrillas have died since the campaign started last March. A Republican statement said Fox, who a serving 10 years' imprisonment for possession of explosives and bombing a hotel decided to drop his fast after being told that a blockage in a tube to his kidneys would bring about premature death. Another prisoner. Brendan McLaughlin, gave up his fast last May because of a perforated ulcer. Four others abandoned the fast after they fell into a coma and their families asked dectors to intervene. For's decision to accept medical aid leaves seven prisoners refusing

#### D.C. 10 galley lifts scrutinised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (R) — A U.S. agency has said that galley lifts on D.C.-10 aircraft should be redesigned, after an accident last week in which a stewardess was crushed to death. The stewardess died when she was trapped in a lift, which operates between the upper and lower galleys, during a world airways flight from Baltimore to London. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommended today that lift doors and door frames be redesigned to relocate switches that should have pre-

#### 2 U.S. specialists shot in Honduras

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (R) - Unidentified attackers have shot and wounded two members of an American military training team assigned to Flonduras, the state department said. The two men were in a five-member unarmed mobile team which had come under automatic rifle fire in the capital Tegucigalpa, the department added. Spokesman Alan Romberg said the men, one of whom suffered a serious back wound, had been travelling to the team's military headquarters at the time. Mr. Romberg said the identity of the attackers was not known. He described the two wounded men, who were both admitted to hospital, as an administrator and an air-to-ground communications specialist.

#### Teenage wizards hit the jackpot

SEVENOAKS, England, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — A micro-computer system created by three schoolboys in a garden shed in their span time should bring them \$1.78 million in the next 12 months, says the company marketing it. "They are only 18, but in wisdom they are 200 years old," said Kahtan Kibasi, an electronics engineer and a director of the company. 3D Digital Design and Development, in the London Daily Telegraph today. He said that estimated sales should give about \$90,000 a year in royalties to each boy plus about \$9,000 each in consultancy fees. Alistair Melville, William Morel and Christopher Thomas produced their computer while studying for university entrance examinations at Sevenous School in Kent, Their school technical director, Gerd Sommerfox, said: "William is the software genius. Chris is brilliant at hardware and Alistair is the businessman."

#### Cubans say U.S. used gas

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (R) — Cuba has accused United States agents of using biological weapons against its people and said five serious plagues and epidemics had swept the country in less than three years. Cuban charges of biological warfare, made previously by President Fidel Castro, have been denied by the U.S. state department as "absurd,"

# Angola -- all the money for weapons, none for fish and chips

By Quentin Peel

LUANDA: South African military action in southern Angola is by no means the MPLA Government's only problem. A combination of factors have brought the once thriving Angolan economy to a state of near-total dislocation.

The young white Angolan con-script who had driven the Land Rover was almost philosophical after the air raid on our convoy was over: "South Africa is surrounded," he said. "There is Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola. She is like a dog: she bites." He mimed the action graphically.

The latest South African invasion of Southern Angola has shown just how easily the whiteruled South can bite, and hurt, its. black neighbours. Angola has drafted thousands of young men into the army, military vehicles predominate on the roads, and air-raid trenches have been dug in all the towns and villages within range of the South African Impala

and Mirage fighter-bombers. Nevertheless, the South African defence force has been able to invade and occupy some 15,000 square miles of Southern Angola

without suffering serious losses. Back in Luanda, the Angolan capital, the war in the south is only a distant reality. The reminders are in posters and graffiti, and in slogans shouted at a modestly attended protest rally: "Down with the racists," they say, "Death to Botha and Reagan," "The struggle continues" and "Victory is certain."

But it is economic realities which dominate everyone's lives. In the port of Luanda, some 50 ships lie at anchor, unable to unload for months on end because of appalling congestion in the docks. Those of the city's shops that are not closed boast only a bare smattering of goods on their shelves. Often they refuse to sell the goods in their windows, because they would have nothing to put in their place.

Prices seem to have taken leave of reality altogether: One fish costs Kwanzas 4,000 (\$111) almost one month's average wage. a pound of onions costs more than a bottle of wine, and two pounds of potatoes cost the equivalent of

The only thriving market is the black market, where more goods are available than in the proper shops. Most people can get what they want, but only by endless queuing, or diligent searching, or having the right connections. The formal distribution system has simply broken down.

Angola is caught between a military war on its border, and an . economic war at home. The government talks about offensives on both fronts. The war on its border is a result of the guerrilla struggle being waged by the South West

African People's Organisation (SWAPO) against South African occupation of Namibia (south west Africa).

The economic war is a consequence of Angola's colonial heritage: a bitter civil war which coincided with independence from Portugal in 1975, as four rival nationalist movements viwed for political power; and the mass exodus of some 500,000 Portuguese, taking with them all their possessions and skills, and leaving behind a heritage of bureaucracy and mass illiteracy.

As if such challenges were not enough, the Angolan Govemment is also caught up in an ideological war. The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is staunchly Marxist. It relies on the support of an estimated 18,000 Cuban soldiers, and several thousand civilians from Cuba, as well as East Germany and the Soviet Union, to train its own armed forces, run its schools and hospitals, and attempt to revive its aericulture.

Not only does it face direct South African military operations in the south, but there is the continual challenge of the rival UNITA guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, whose leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, enjoys South African support, and wide-

spread sympathy in the West. Although the government is firmly committed to Marxist objectives - it uses all the rhetoric of Marxist textbooks -- the means it employes to achieve those ends appear to be increasingly prag-

matic. If it is the Communist states to which Angola turns for political and military guidance, and assistance in its social programmes, it is to Western technology it is turning

to revive its moribund economy. Angola used to enjoy a per capita income second only to South Africa on the continent. It is a country which boasts a wealth of natural resources, both mineral and agricultural. Above all, it has oil, and it has diamonds. Between them, oil and diamonds provide more than 90 per cent of Angola's foreign exchange.

The oil, in the enclave of Cabinda just north of the Zaire River, and at Soyo just south of the river, is being exploited by Western companies: Gulf Oil operates offshore at Cabinda, Texaco, offshore at Soyo and Petrangol, a joint operation between the Angolan government and Petrofina of Belgium, onshore in the Exploration rights have now

been negotiated with a string of other companies, including Brazil's Braspetro, a subsidiary of Petrobras, Total of France, Elf-Aquitaine, in a consortium with Mobil and Agip, and the U.S. Companies Cities Service and Marathon. The way in which diamond production has been revived is hardly

less ironic. For the 77 per cent

state-owned company Diamang

relies heavily on the managerial,

technical and marketing services

to help revive Diamang in 1977.

of a company which is part of the South African Anglo American-De Beers empire, the Diamond Trading Company. Since De Beers was brought in

when production from the three diamond areas in the north-east of Angola had slumped from a preindependence record of 2.4 million carats to barely 350,000 carats. production has steadily recovered. In 1980, it reached 1.5 million carats, and this year it is expected to be 1.6 million carats.

Although the Diamond Trading Company has barely 2 per cent of the shares of Diamang, it has three directors on the latter's board. With its headquarters in Dundo. on the Angola-Zaire border, the diamond operation employs 17,000 Angolans, and some 800 expatriates, including more than 600 Portuguese and about 100

The recovery of diamond production has been accomplished in the face of the same massive infrastructural problems which plague the rest of the Angolan economy. Like the oil industry, the diamond industry clearly enjoys the highest priority for both imports and expertise. All supplies for the operations, including diesel fuel, have to be flown to Dundo on a daily Hercules transport flight, which is chartered from U.S. operator.

Nevertheless, lack of spare parts, irregular supplies of cement and delays in receiving import clearance have held back output. The government is currently trying to persuade Diamang to increase its production to 2 million carats by 1983, in order to boost its desperately needed foreign exchange earnings.

It is hard to come by statistics that give an idea of the true state of the Angolan economy. The cost of the war, both against the South Africans, and against the Unita guerrillas, has never been specifically revealed. However Lucio Lara; the MPLA party secretary for ideology and, after President dos Santos, the most senior member of the government, said in Portugal recently that defence spending now consumed more than 50 per cent of the state budget. Government spending in 1981 is put at \$3.6 billion, which would put defence spending at not

less than \$1.8 billion. Unofficial estimates suggest that defence spending consumed more than half of Angola's foreign exchange -- including payment for armaments and for the Cuban, Soviet, East German personnel.

The next greatest drain on the economy is undoubtedly the economic dislocation. Business sources estimate that the Angolan government is paying up to \$10,000 a day in demurrage charges on each ship lying idle in Luanda Harbour -- which on the present total of some 50 ships means up to \$500,000 a day. This amounts to more than Angola's

entire income from aid donors. The port congestion is a function of a whole range of problems: over-ordering by state departments, a shortage of warehouse space, a shortage of handling equipment, and poor labour relations, which has resulted in chronic absenteeism. "The port is a complete shambles," according to one businessman. "It can only get better. But there is no miracle that man or God can work to sort

out Luanda in two minutes." The port is a microcosm of the whole economy. The most serious bottleneck is the skill shortage. To

launched a huge literacy campaign years to make an impact.

The lack of skills means, in turn, a lack of maintenance of all forms of equipment, causing frequent breakdowns, and often the complete destruction of machinery. The greatest toll is on the roads, since Angolan drivers are mostly self-taught. "The worst is over now, because most of the bad drivers have simply killed themselves off," according to one Luanda resident.

Another infrastructure problem is that in most major towns the water supplies are exceedingly erratic. One reason is the great increase in demand, as water has been laid on to all the poorer areas which previously had none. The other factor is the breakdown in equipment, which was already ancient and overloaded when the Portuguese departed.

The government bureaucracy, operated as it is by a mere handful of dedicated and skilled civil servants, backed up by an army of semi-literate manual workers, has a deadening effect on most activities. The combination of the notorious Portuguese system of 'papel azul" -- endless forms on blue paper - and a highly centralised Marxist system of planning and control, has probably contributed as much as anything to the economic dislocation.

However, there have been notable improvements in some areas, such as public transport in the major towns and electricity supplies. Most dramatic of all are the improvements in social services

overcome it, the government has for the mass of the population the health services now available and a massive expansion of prim- to all, the huge increase in numary education. But both will take bers of children at primary schools, and the numbers learning

to read and write. It is now the military situation which is the biggest brake on Angola realising the obvious economic potential. The war in the south, though geographically limited, is catastrophic. Thousands of the more able young men have had to be drafted mto the Angolan Army, and precious resources diverted to the War

effort and refugee relief. There is little doubt that Pretoria is perfectly aware of Angola's desperation. Part of the South African strategy is to make life even more uncomfortable, in the hope that Angola will with-

draw its support for SWAPO. However, the South African strategy may well invite wide international intervention is Angola, either involving the Cuban soldiers directly in the fighting, or bringing other Afri-

In spite of all the economic disficulties, and the political and military uncertainty, Western companies already operating her seem keen to stay and actively promote Angola's prospects Some have been sharply critical of the Reagan Administration equivocal attitude towards the Angolan government. They argue that it is in the interests of the West as of South Africa to promote a stable Angola, even with

Marxist Government.

-- The Financial Time

